Daily Report

Latin America

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Group of Three Holds Meeting in Mexico

Various Issues Examined

PA2310151091 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1305 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Report by Juan Manuel Pereira]

[Text] A meeting of the Group of Three will begin in Cozumel on 23 October. Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, and Colombian President Cesar Gaviria will hold talks for five hours. This is the fourth time the group has met and the second time the meeting has been held in Mexico. Cuban President Fidel Castro, who arrived in Cozumel on 22 October, is a guest at the meeting. Castro arrived after President Gaviria and President Salinas de Gortari, who arrived from Sonora. Carlos Andres Perez is expected to arrive at 0900.

Presidents Salinas de Gortari, Gaviria, and Castro held a preliminary three hour meeting. They held an informal dialogue and then attended a private dinner. According to Mexican Government sources, in today's meeting, they will examine the agreements reached at the past Ibero-American summit held in Guadalajara in July. They will also analyze the situation of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and, of course, the political situation in Latin America. El Salvador, Haiti, and Cuba are on the agenda of the talks.

President Fidel Castro will talk to the Group of the Three about the latest events in Cuba, especially following the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. The group will also address five priority topics: fuel, trade, industry, economics, transportation, culture, and tourism.

Castro on Oil Problems

PA2310142691 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1308 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz again became the center of international attention here in Cozumel where he is visiting for the second time. After dining last night with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and Colombian President Cesar Gaviria, Castro talked with national and international reporters.

His statements were very brief, yet he was very precise when he told the reporters: Yes, Cuba needs petroleum. However, he clarified: It is too soon to speak about support. Commander Castro clearly stated that Cuba is experiencing difficulties over the lack of petroleum, but he pointed out that he expects good things from this meeting.

Fidel Castro says he considers it an honor to have been invited to the meeting of the Group of Three. The other two presidents who arrived yesterday in Cozumel observed his press conference.

President Salinas de Gortari said that today the presidents will speak about the status of relations among the countries participating in the talks as well as the relations amond all Latin American countries. Colombia's Cesar Gaviria expects the dialogue to be intense and fruitful. He thinks it will help strengthen the ties of friendship among the Latin American countries.

Oil Talks Ruled Out

PA2310132991 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0939 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Cozumel, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Cuban President Fidel Castro has ruled out here that a possible agreement through which his country would receive petroleum will be discussed in the fourth meeting of the Group of Three (G-3: Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela).

At the end of a private dinner attended by Castro, Colombian President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, and Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari on the night of 22 October on this island in southeastern Mexico, Castro statde that "for the time being, this is not on the agenda."

The Cuban leader is attending as a guest the G-3 presidential summit, which is being held on 23 October to analyze and update the strategies of cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean.

Castro said he is pleased to "be among friends," and he added that he expects "good things from the meeting, in which there will be an exchange of ideas."

He said it "is too early" to expect support for Cuba and he commented that, on this occasion, what interests him is friendship between his country and the Latin American countries.

The Colombian president shared the Cuban president's view, stating that Castro's participation in the fourth G-3 summit "will help strengthen the ties of friendship between Cuba and Latin America."

Castro News Conference

PA2410012491 Mexico City XHTV Television Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Telephone report by Daniel Flores Meneses in Cozumel—live]

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro said that the resumption of relations with the United States is predicated on the unconditional end to the trade embargo, an end to the occupation of the Guantanamo military base, and an end to threats to Cuba. Castro said this would be a good signal from the United States. He also said at the news conference that Cubans have nothing against American citizens.

When he reiterated the very few possibilities of restoring relations with the United States, Castro said that the United States still thinks it owns the world. He said that

the future of world socialism has yet to be decided. Cuba and Cubans are satisfied with socialism despite the blockade, he said.

Commander Castro clarified that he has not asked for a single drop of oil from the Group of Three [G-3], because he has and will continue to have secure Soviet oil supplies for which Cuba is given a preferential price. Castro admitted that oil has become scarce over the past few days, but Cuba prefers to ration the oil rather than seek alternative markets. We shall not break our relations with the Soviet Union, Castro stressed, because that is where the best prices are obtained for Cuban sugar, the main Cuban export.

Regarding new trade possibilities with Latin America, especially with the G-3, the Cuban president said that this has been a hope for many years. Cuba is willing to go further with trade and investment with Latin America than with any other area of the world. Castro criticized the fact that very little about the profound democracy in Cuba is known throughout the world. He said that democracy in Cuba is even superior to that of Greece. He said he saw great possibilities for integration despite the communist political system of Cuba.

President Castro also attended the G-3 dinner. He is about to leave Cozumel.

Cuba's Problems Viewed

PA2410031391 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0130 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Report by Pedro Martinez Pires]

[Text] On 23 October, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari stated that the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments had not received any request from Cuban President Fidel Castro to participate in the San Jose Pact or to receive petroleum. The Mexican president also stressed that Mexico had never conditioned its commercial relations to any type of change in the internal life of other countries.

During the news conference given by Presidents Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, and Carlos Andres Perez, who form the Group of Three [G-3], it was agreed that the solution to Cuba's internal problems was the exclusive responsibility of the Cubans. At the end of the G-3's fourth meeting, which was held in [words indistinct] on the Mexican Caribbean Cozumel island, the three heads of state agreed that the intention of the group is to contribute to detente and to establish that dialogue is open with the Cuban Government.

During the new conference, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez was clear in this respect: We do not, he said, want to become advisers but we did want to learn the positions taken at the Fourth Communist Party of Cuba Congress on the alternatives that are available with the new world reality and of course, to express our hope that Cuba, as a Latin American and Caribbean country, participate in the region within the framework of Latin America integration goals. The Venezuelan president said that the most experienced of the Latin American presidents is, precisely Fidel Castro.

Colombian President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo pointed out that during this meeting in Cozumel: We did not have the opportunity to decide any matter of special cooperation in commercial affairs with Cuba, nor did President Fidel Castro state that he was expecting any type of special cooperation from the G-3.

As you know, Cuban President Fidel Castro stated that because of a basic sense of respect he had not presented the energy problems of Cuba to the three presidents: Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, and Carlos Andres Perez.

Agreement on Humanitarian Aid

PA2310222791 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2149 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Cozumel, Mexico, 23 Oct (DPA)—The presidents of the Group of Three (G-3), made up of Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, today agreed "in principle" to give Cuba humanitarian aid consisting of food and medications.

The announcement was made in a communique released at the end of the summit meeting held by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Colombian President Cesar Gaviria, and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. The meeting was attended by Cuban leader Fidel Castro as a special guest.

The final statement of the meeting, which was held on the Mexican island of Cozumel, said that the G-3 member countries agreed to direct private investments to Cuba and help the island overcome its present serious crisis.

The delivery of crude oil to Castro's government in the framework of the San Jose Pact, which provides for the delivery of Mexican and Venezuelan crude oil to Central American and Caribbean nations under preferential terms, has been ruled out for the time being.

Group Offers Castro 'Option'

PA2310180891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1609 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Cozumel, Mexico, 23 Oct (EFE)—The Group of Three [G-3], made up of Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, "will offer Cuban President Fidel Castro an option for his reincorporation into the region," Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said 23 October on his arrival on the Mexican island of Cozumel.

Perez arrived in Cozumel, Quintana Roo State, at 0900 (1500 GMT) to attend the G-3 meeting with his counterparts Colombian President Cesar Gaviria and Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and with

Cuban President Fidel Castro. On hand to welcome him was Mexican Foreign Secretary Fernando Solana Morales.

The Venezuelan president ruled out the possibility that Venezuela will give economic aid to Cuba, because he said: "We are unable to aid anyone because we are involved in rescuing our own economy."

Perez said he arrived in Cozumel, 1,300 km east of Mexico City, with "optimism and confidence in the future of Latin America," and noted that "we are moving ahead to carry out Latin American integration."

Commenting on the 30 September coup d'etat in Haiti, the Venezuelan president reiterated that his country will continue "the struggle until (President Jean-Bertrand) Aristide returns to power."

At an all-day meeting the G-3 presidents will discuss the problems of Caribbean countries Cuba and Haiti and review proposals for integration and cooperation among their three countries.

Report on G-3 Meeting

FL2410020291 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0010 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Report by Orlando Contreras from Cozumel, Mexico on "Exclusivo" program—live]

[Text] In a few minutes, the four heads of state who participated at the meeting held in Cozumel, that is, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Cesar Gaviria, Carlos Andres Perez, and Fidel [Castro] will have dinner together. They will, obviously, continue to exchange views. During a news conference held this afternoon, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said that it had been a great honor to be invited to this meeting. A local correspondent asked him what Cuba and the United States could do to improve relations. This is part of what Fidel said:

[Begin Castro recording] An unequivocal signal would be the (?immediate) and unconditional lifting of the economic blockade on Cuba. [Words indistinct] occupied territory where the Guantanamo Naval Base is located. An end to the aggressions, threats, and the hostilities against Cuba. That would be a good signal. [Words indistinct] we do not have a blockade on the United States. We are not occupying a piece of U.S. territory. We [words indistinct] toward the U.S. people [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said that out of respect and consideration for his hosts, he had not once mentioned the word oil during the talks. He said that Mexico and Venezuela have their commitments and that he did not want to bring this matter up. Castro said that a hypothetical inclusion of Cuba in the San Jose Pact, by which Mexico and Venezuela provide a certain amount of oil to some Central American countries at preferential prices, would not solve the problem of Cuba's real demands for oil. Castro explained our electoral system to the press. He also talked about the measures that are being adopted to further democratize our society. This is done without pressures from anyone. Castro also spoke of the recent agreement reached during the party congress to admit believers to the party. It was a just rectification, Castro said.

Regarding the Latin American [word indistinct], he said that the best example the revolution could offer is not to renounce its principles and ideas, and to continue being socialists. A U.S. correspondent for NEWSWEEK asked him for his views as to why socialism had failed in Eastern Europe and the USSR. Fidel said that today in the USSR there is no market or planned economy. However, he recalled the gigantic task undertaken in that country in all fields. This task was undertaken under very adverse conditions, including war. It cannot be said that in a country where so much was done, socialism has failed. He then added: Why do you not ask yourself why capitalism failed in Latin America? Why capitalism failed in solving the problems of 400 billion people who live in the Third World? History will have the final word on who failed, Fidel said. The commander in chief said that when there was a CEMA and Cuba was a member of that socialist association, our country never abandoned the idea of [words indistinct] integration was in Latin America and the Caribbean. He said that Cuba was prepared for economic and political integration with Latin America. Castro also said that Cuba is ahead of Latin America when it comes to (?obtaining) foreign investment. He said that all of this is controlled by the state and the revolution.

Well friends, I must add that the Group of Three [G-3] meeting ended today. I will now brief you on the main agreements reached during the meeting and those in regard to Cuba, our country.

The members of the G-3, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela issued a declaration at the conclusion of the meeting held here today. The three heads of state reiterated their interest in speeding up the negotiations for the signing of a free trade agreement among them. They condemned the coup d'etat in Haiti and urged the international community to implement the agreed upon economic measures against the coupists. They also recognized the progress being made by the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberal Front to attain a just peace. They also urged the two parties to reach a cease-fire agreement. Likewise, the G-3 heads of the state encouraged the talks between the Guatemalan Government and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, in an attempt to establish a climate of peace and development in that country.

Regarding Cuba, the G-3 heads of state agreed on the following—this according to the text of the declaration that was distributed to the press and which we heard read by the moderator of a news conference given by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Colombian President Cesar Gaviria, and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. The three presidents welcomed

Cuban President Fidel Castro, who was a special guest at the meeting. They praised the results of the Fourth Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress, which was held 10 to 14 October as well as the plans for the future that resulted from this congress. The presidents gave special emphasis to the possibilities of economic cooperation with Latin America. This is what is stated in the declaration issued by the G-3. The three presidents admitted that the invitation made by the Fourth PCC Congress to Latin American to participate in Cuba's development coincides with one of the main goals that the G-3 wishes to attain. The G-3 wish to join efforts to promote cooperation with the Caribbean area. This also coincides with the letter and spirit of the Guadalajara Declaration issued following the first Ibero-American summit held in July. The three presidents took notes of President Fidel Castro's explanations on the implications and reaches of [words indistinct] in Cuba, the changes for political participation that resulted from the Fourth Congress. They agreed that there are expectations [words indistinct] integration of the Cuban nation to the Latin American family and a true continental [word indistinct] based on the principles that are (?practiced) in the region. Cuba's integration into the Latin American area, the presidents said, is undoubtedly one of the requirements that will make the goals of group development and stability in the Caribbean feasible. Within this context, Cuba's willingness to agree to this effort has been confirmed with its commitment to help the G-3 in its efforts for peace in Central America without foreign intervention from any country as well as in its willingness to become a part of the Tlatelolco Treaty for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America as soon as this is signed by all the countries of the area. This will further contribute to the full validity of that international document in the near future.

Also convinced that the negotiated solution to conflicts between states is a fundamental rule of the current international (?system), the presidents expressed their political willingness to contribute to the creation of a climate of understanding and (?democratization) in the region, and have offered the Cuban Government, and the countries with which this country may have its differences, their good offices to begin a process to bring those countries together based on respect for the legitimate interests and abiding by international law.

This my friends is what the declaration signed by the presidents of the G-3 in the so-called Cozumel Delcaration. This has been all from Cozumel.

Regional Energy Organization Meets in Caracas

PA2310[illegible] Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] The 21st meeting of the Board of Experts of the OLADE [Latin American Energy Organization] opened on 23 October. The boards' objective will be to find a rational and effective policy in the fields of exploration, exploitation, processing, and commercialization of the energy resources of the member countries.

Gabriel Sanchez Sierra, the permanent secretary of OLADE, stated at a news conference that this meeting in Caracas has the intention of promoting and coordinating direct energy-related negotiations among the member states, as well as the overall development of the Latin American countries.

The directors will attempt to reinforce the role of the financial agencies in the region, which, despite their faults, do have a major role in the economic field.

Brazil Opposes Expanding Itaipu Sales

PY2410020491 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 23 Oct 91 p 13

[Excerpt] Ambassador Rubens Barbosa of the Brazilian Integration Ministry [as published] has reaffirmed his country's position opposing the inclusion of Itaipu hydroelectric dam in the Mercosur [Common Market of the South] program for integrated electricity use by member countries.

At the end of a Mercosur meeting at the Central Bank, Barbosa said: "Although Paraguay expressed its position (favoring the use of electricity by Mercosur countries) several times, the Brazilian position is well known, and there is no reason to repeat it here."

At several regional forums, such as the meeting of energy ministers in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil has opposed even including on the agenda discussion of the matter of the possible sale of electricity generated by Itaipu to Argentina and Uruguay, which could be done by modifying the 1973 treaty signed between Paraguay and Brazil in which the use of electricity generated by Itaipu is restricted to the two countries that are partners in the project.

Itaipu hydroelectric dam has wasted energy due to the demand limitations of the Brazilian market precisely at a time when Argentina and Uruguay are suffering an energy crisis, but the electricity surplus cannot be used by them because of existing impediments in the treaty, which is not in line with the current integration process. [passage omitted]

Cuba

Former Economy Official Seeks Asylum in Spain

PA2310173691 Paris AFP in Spanish 1221 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Sevilla, Spain, Oct 23 (AFP)—Government sources reported today that Manuel García Díaz, the former Cuban deputy minister of the economy, and his wife have requested political asylum in Spain through the Government Delegation in Sevilla (in southern Spain).

Díaz and his wife Dominga Gonzalez, a professor at the Havana University, are in Sevilla to attend a course on "The Image of Spain in the World" to be taught at the Menendez Pelayo International University.

Their request for asylum, which was reported today, was made in the afternoon of 22 October. According to Spanish law, Díaz and his wife may reside in Spain until a decision is made on their request.

Meanwhile, Dominga Gonzalez will deliver a talk today, as scheduled, on the "Image of Spain in Cuba in the 20th Century." On 24 October, her husband will speak about "Russia's Image of Spain."

Speculation on Group of Three Agenda Topics

FL2310162391 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Report by Orlando Contreras from Cozumel, Mexico, on the "Haciendo Radio" program—live]

[Text] The meeting of the Group of Three is scheduled to begin at 1030 local time and should end around 1500 local time, and will include a lunch of which all the presidents are scheduled to attend. After the meeting, a news conference is tentatively planned for the presidents of the Group of Three. These are Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari; Colombian President Cesar Gaviria; and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. Later, after this news conference is over, President Fidel Castro may also hold a news conference. This is tentative; it has not been confirmed, but that is the expectation which has been created here in Cozumel by the presence of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

I could say, briefly, that the objective of the meeting, according to Mexican sources, is to review the subject of financial and economic cooperation among the three countries. Then, as a second point, they will review the progress of trade relations. We must remember that it was in Guadalajara—I was also there—where a memorandum of understanding was signed on these matters, and it is expected, according to what has been said here, that the three presidents of this so-called Group of Three will review the progress of these trade relations.

As a third point, the presidents would look at...[rephrases] the idea, and the intention would be to examine and exchange opinions about the international situation—I repeat that this is according to Mexican sources—particularly, the most recent events in Eastern Europe and the USSR. Again according to information obtained from Mexican sources, the presidents will make a detailed review, or examination, or analysis of the political situation in the Latin American region. In particular, according to Mexican sources, they may express their satisfaction with the talks aimed at resolving the conflict in El Salvador.

Another point they may discuss is the situation in Haiti. As we all know, there has been a collapse of institutional life after President Aristide was overthrown. And as a third point [as heard], again according to Mexican sources, the issue of Cuba will be discussed. That is a broad range, because a discussion of the commercial and economic situation is also included on the agenda, and although it has not been said specifically, some things concerning the San Jose Pact may be reviewed. As you know, the San Jose Pact benefits some Caribbean countries with oil deliveries. When the presidents were asked about it yesterday, they said it was not on the agenda.

These are more or less the guidelines under which the meeting of the Group of Three will take place, and Cuban President Fidel Castro was also invited to participate in this. The way in which he will participate in the meeting has not been clearly defined. I believe that Fidel began participating in the meeting yesterday with those lengthy meetings he had with the Mexican and Colombian presidents, which took place in a very warm and sincere atmosphere. It is expected that today he will meet with Venezuelan President Perez, who is expected to arrive around 0830 or 0900 local time.

Roa Kouri Denounces U.S. Pressures at UNESCO

FL2310193391 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1725 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Cuba has denounced in Paris, France, U.S. attempts to make Cuba surrender out of hunger and prevent it from carrying on normal relations with other countries in the world. Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Raul Roa Kouri, who is also the head of the Cuban delegation attending the 26th general conference of UNESCO, also pointed to U.S. pressures and threats against other countries to make them end all relations with Cuba.

Dominican Republic

* Shortages of Electric Power Criticized

92CA0005C Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Sep 91 p 5

[Article by Leo Reyes]

[Excerpts] Today, like yesterday, and surely like tomorrow and the day after, electricity service was an official disaster.

The story is always the same, told by different actors: [illegible] or three power plants out of commission.

The hope, a fraud, is repeated like a promise that remains to be fulfilled: In December there will be electricity.

Today the Dominican Electricity Corporation generated 407,801 megawatts, little more than half what the country needed.

The blackouts have immunized the population to such an extent that it is almost impossible to live without them.

Residents of the capital are suffering 18 to 20 hours of blackouts five centuries after the discovery of America.

Apart from the light of the sun, the only things residents of the capital have are lamps, candles, lanterns, generators, and the occasional flashlight. Not even the generators work because there is no energy to feed them.

During the long and irritating blackout periods, there is a competition of suffering and protests between the eastern neighborhoods and those of the northern sections. They are crying in the desert.

Those most fortunate receive six hours per day, mostly during the hours they need it least: the early morning.

The Corporation, as usual, religiously reports low electricity generation as if it were the most natural thing in the world.

[passage omitted] The system of traffic lights, deteriorated by the blackouts, has kept vehicular traffic in chaos.

This plague is in addition to the insufferable heat, the lack of drinking water, and the dive-bombing mosquitos that let no one sleep protected in the shadows. [passage omitted]

* Crop Losses Seen Exceeding 500 Million Pesos

92CA0005B Santo Domingo EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Sep 91 p 1

[Article by Marino Zapete C.]

[Text] As of the first of this month, the drought that has affected the country during the last few months has caused damages estimated at more than 500 million pesos, according to a report by the Secretariat of Agriculture.

During the four-month period from May to August, farmers were unable to plant more than 300,000 tareas because of the lack of rainfall, which basically affected short-cycle crops.

The agriculture subsector suffered losses estimated at 370 million pesos, while losses in the ranching subsector total around 140 million, according to Agriculture Secretariat estimates.

Within the agriculture subsector the crops most affected are rice, yuca, corn, coffee, cacao, plantains, potatoes, beans, and carrots.

The losses suffered by the plantain crop totalled 139.7 million pesos; potatoes, 11.9 million; yuca, 18.4 million; carrots, 10.9 million; corn, 16.3 million; red beans, 23.3 million; beans, 64.7 million; and rice, 27.2 million.

Coffee crop losses caused by the drought are estimated at 16.7 million pesos, and cacao, 11.2 million pesos.

The drought also affected fruit crops, particularly citrus, which suffered losses estimated at 3.3 million pesos.

According to the Agriculture Secretariat report, a copy of which was obtained by this newspaper, the region most seriously affected was the north, where crop losses were estimated at more than 23.3 million pesos.

In the southwest region 86.7 million pesos were lost; in the central region, 37 million; in the north-central, 41 million; in the northeast, 38 million; in the south, 12.4 million, and in the northwest, 5.6 million.

According to the same report, in the southwest region 96,000 tareas were left unplanted because of the lack of rainfall, while in the eastern region the areas left unplanted totalled more than 75,000 tareas.

Following that same order are the north-central region, where 40,000 tareas were left unplanted; the north, 26,000; the central, 25,000; the northwest, 19,000; the south, 15,000, and the northeast, 14,000.

"The drought has prevented the planting of crops and grazing lands during those months and for the four-month period beginning in September," the report states.

It indicates that entire plantations have been lost, which will cause a decline in the supply of agricultural and ranching products.

In ranching, the drought has reduced the weight of beef cattle and productivity levels on dairy farms, and caused a deterioration in grazing lands.

The officials who carried out the study recommended that the Secretariat of Agriculture inform the President of the Republic about the results of the same, so he will understand the need to "make available greater resources in the future to carry out activities that, once the current situation is overcome, will permit the affected zones to be rescued through the implementation of programs intended to promote productive activities."

* July Revenues Exceed 960.7 Million Pesos

92CA0005A Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 27 Aug 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] The National Budget Office reported yesterday that government revenue in July totalled 960,672,957.00 pesos, most of which was dedicated to the agriculture, ranching, water and energy sectors.

According to the report, foreign investment revenue totalled 37,573,197.00 pesos, and domestic investment was 368,723,757.22 pesos.

Following is the complete text of the National Budget Office report:

"In the interest of keeping the public duly informed as to the State's total revenues and expenditures for the month of July 1991, the National Budget Office hereby publishes the details it has gathered on budgetary movements.

"As the reader will be able to appreciate, the strategy of the current government, presided over by the Most Excellent President of the Republic Dr. Joaquin Balaguer, is to distribute the public funds according to the essential priorities of the agriculture, ranching, water supply, drinking water, energy, money, health, and education sectors.

"Given the current situation in the Republic, everything involving agriculture and ranching, the supply of drinking and irrigation water, energy, the demonetarization plan, payment of the public debt and the attention due to the people's health and the education system, the entire conglomeration of which has been shown to be an undeniable priority in the public interest, the greatest possible resources must be provided with respect to budgetary implementation.

"It should be pointed out, however, that despite the imperative attention the aforementioned priorities deserve, the federal government, far from neglecting other fundamental aspects of the public administration, is also taking them into consideration and adopting the measures most conducive to seeking an appropriate solution.

"National revenue during the aforementioned period totaled 960,672,957.00 pesos, while foreign investment revenue totalled 37,573,197.00 pesos and domestic investment was on the order of 368,723,757.22 pesos.

"The agriculture, ranching, irrigation, and energy sectors were provided the sum of 135,951,317.75 pesos. Specifically, the National Institute of Water Resources (INDRHI) received the sum of 70,679,999.99 pesos for construction and supervision of the Jiguey-Aguacate dams and the Sabaneta project, as well as for the construction of channels and the repair and maintenance of other dams.

"The Dominican Electricity Corporation (CDE) received disbursements totalling 31,204,689.15 pesos to cover various commitments, and for the Energy System Rehabilitation and Distribution Project.

"Likewise, the Dominican Agrarian Institute (IAD) received the sum of 14,761,122.85 pesos for the implementation of various projects and to finance various agricultural programs, while the Special Fund for Agricultural and Ranching Development (FEDA) received 1,438,591.44 pesos to intensify the support programs for agricultural production and other pressing needs; the Cruz de Manzanillo Projects received 2,178,188.00 pesos for the seeding of various agricultural crops, and the Secretariat of State for Agriculture received 14,000,000.00 pesos to promote and increase agricultural production.

"The National Institute of Potable Water and Sewers received 19.0 million pesos to carry out various works.

"The Central Bank of the Republic received 25.0 million pesos for payment of the public debt. To contribute to the demonetarization program for the strengthening of our currency, the Dominican government, presided over by Dr. Joaquin Balaguer, applied 120.0 million pesos from April 1991 revenues. The Santo Domingo Aqueduct and Sewers Corporation was granted 47.5 million pesos for construction of the Valdesia-Santo Domingo aqueduct and other works.

"Finally, the Secretariat of State for Public Works and Communications received allocations totalling 110,813,499.57 pesos, the Office of Supervisory Engineers of State Works received 34,043,288.42 pesos, and the Coordinating and Monitoring Office of State Works received 7 million pesos, for implementation of works and programs of social and economic interest throughout the Republic, such as housing projects, airports and ports, industrial free zones, aqueducts, sewers, highways and local roads, street maintenance, and historic monuments."

Haiti

Soldiers Patrol Capital; Situation Tense

FL2310151791 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Soldiers have been patrolling the streets of the Haitian capital Port-au-Prince as Haitians brace for a general strike today. Machine gun fire was heard in parts of the capital yesterday and the situation continues to be tense.

Thirty organizations have called for the one-day general strike to show support for the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and to protest the coup that overthrew him on September 30. The strike call comes as economic sanctions by the international community to protest the coup continue to squeeze the Haitian economy. The National Association of Petroleum Distributors said yesterday that the country will run out of gasoline and oil by the end of the month.

A delegation of Haitian lawmakers has ended two days of talks in Washington with the OAS secretary general. Haitian Senator Guy Bauduy told reporters at the OAS he expects another round of talks will be held, perhaps as early as next week. Mr. Bauduy says his group now returns to Haiti to report to Parliament on the results of the discussions.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the UN World Health Organization are reducing their staffs in Haiti and temporarily halting their services because the organizations do not recognize the Haitian Government.

Parliamentarians Seek Honors for Sylvio Claude

FL2310221091 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] The Senate had to discuss a resolution proposal made by the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] concerning the death of Reverend Sylvio C. Claude, who was a great defender of democracy here in Haiti. The proposal concerns the role played by the PDCH in the establishment of democracy in Haiti and the role played by Rev. Claude in the process of getting the country out of chaos.

Considering all the efforts made by Claude in order to overthrow the 30-year dictatorship in the country, considering the way he was killed in Les Cayes, considering the negative national impact of his death on all democratic and nationalistic Haitians, and considering that the funeral of Sylvio Claude is scheduled for today, Robert Aupont and Emmanuel Rene, who are senator and deputy, respectively, of the 45th Legislature of the Haitian Parliament under the banner of the PDCH, ask the Senate to examine the following resolution proposals:

First, a national funeral for Rev. Claude; a national holiday in memory of Rev. Sylvio Claude; lowering the national flag to half-mast throughout the national territory; providing the PDCH with a special fund that will allow it to cover Claude's funeral expenses; and paying Sylvio Claude's widow an allowance that would otherwise have been given to her husband. It is at the Senate's discretion to decide how much this allowance should be. It is being proposed that the Haitian state give this special allowance to the wife of Sylvio Claude for the services he offered to the nation. It is also being proposed that a small square with a bust of Sylvio Claude be erected in the Champ de Mars, in front of the party's headquarters. It is being suggested that on this bust be written: Sylvio Claude, the martyr and father of democracy.

Funeral Scheduled 23 October

FL2310211591 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] The funeral of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] leader, Reverend Sylvio C. Claude who was necklaced [pere lebrun] at the Quatre Chemins crossroads outside of Les Cayes on 29 September, will take place today, Wednesday 23 October. The wake was held the evenings of 21 and 22 October in the PDCH headquarters and in the home of Sylvio C. Claude's wife. The funeral will take place this morning at Adventist Auditorium on the Champ de Mars at 0800. Claude's body has been lying in state since 0600 at the party's headquarters in Champ de Mars.

Organizations Deem Strike Call 'Inopportune'

FL2310205891 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Several organizations close to former President Aristide, such as the People's National Assembly headed by Ben Dupuy, the Papaille Peasant Movement headed by Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, and other organizations including the National Confederation of Haitian Teachers and the National Federation of Haitian Students have called for a 24-hour strike scheduled for today. The strike has been called in order to demand the former president's return to power. It is too early to say whether the strike will be observed or not. We have, however, seen several public vehicles on the roads in Fontamara, Carreforur, Petionville, Bourdon, [Port-au-Prince suburbs] and the downtown area.

There are numerous sectors that do not agree with this strike call. They think the time is inopportune. These sectors include the Union Federation of Public Transportation Vehicle Drivers [CSTP] which says it gives priority to the funeral of Reverend Sylvio C. Claude. CSTP President Nally Beauharnais said that following a meeting with all CSTP-affiliated drivers it was decided that they will work today, and he invited all drivers to go to work or to participate in the funeral of Reverend Sylvio Claude. [passage omitted]

Other people are also against the strike scheduled for today. Daniel Narcisse, the main leader of the Liaison of Democratic Forces in Haiti, has condemned the strike call issued by several organizations. He thinks the moment is not appropriate, especially because of Rev. Sylvio C. Claude's death.

Coordinator of the Public Primary School Directors Association [ADENAP], Odenis Joseph says that the association does not agree with today's strike call. ADENAP says it is not against an organization that would take a given position in view of the current circumstances, but it thinks the strike is not in the people's interest. Odenis Joseph Pierre [name as heard] thinks that a strike is not the ideal stand and that the organizations should meet and try to see how they can help the country get out of the current crisis instead of speaking of going on strike or continuing to make problems for the people. [passage omitted]

Furthermore, Odenis Joseph Pierre criticized several Haitian politicians who have been using schools for their

personal purposes since 1986. The ADENAP coordinator said these politicians are people who have the means to pay for (?private) teachers for their children or to send their children to study abroad whereas the people's children are sentenced to loose their chance to go to school each year.

Police Protect Public, Offer Free Transportation

FL2410000591 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Press release issued by the Port-au-Prince Police; date not given]

[Text] The police in Port-au-Prince have advised the public of measures taken to ensure the general safety of the population, the free movement of traffic, and the security of commercial businesses and public markets. They also advise that a free transportation service will be offered to the people throughout the day on the following roads: Carrefour, downtown; Petionville, downtown by Delmas; Petionville, downtown by Bourdon; Petionville, downtown by Canape-Vert; Carrefour-Feuilles/Portail Leogane; Bon Repos, downtown; Portail Leogane/Carrefour Aviation Militaire; Delmas Airport; Kenskoff/Petionville; and Croix-des-Bouquets, downtown.

Parliamentarians Continue Negotiations With OAS

FL2410005591 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Haitian parliamentarians have begun their second day of negotiations with OAS members in Washington. Three members of the delegation will meet again today with OAS representatives. Negotiations are expected to last the whole week. The Haitian delegation, headed by Senator Thomas Eddy Dupiton, will defend their search for a constitutional solution to the crisis while expressing hopes that an embargo will not be imposed.

OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares has reported that he has not received any messages from the provisional government and that Senate President Dejean Belizaire has asked for a meeting.

Senator Guy Bauduy; Thomas Eddy Dupiton; Deputy Joseph Lambert, a former Haitian diplomat; and the Haitian [OAS] Ambassador to Washington Jean Baptiste Leroy form the Haitian delegation. [passage omitted]

Senate Retains Members Appointed To Audit Court

FL2410001291 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] The Senate of the Republic has not changed the list of citizens appointed to the Audit Court by an executive order on 7 August and reconfirmed on 11 October. The following persons are asked to contact the prime minister for authorization purposes: Vernet Valery, Carl F. Herard, Rosemond Jean-Philippe, Max Pean, Gilbert Myrtil, Fritz Jean, Duty Mackenzie, Lionel Bernard, Pierre Richard Lafontant, and Charles Bouchereau. According to the Senate's press release, these citizens will form the Audit Court, which authorizes and controls state expenditures.

Dominican Republic Official on Haitian Situation

FL2410010291 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] The Dominican Republic chancellor [not further identified] has expressed concern about the consequences of the OAS economic embargo against Haiti. He worries that the embargo could deteriorate into a social explosion in Haiti. The Dominican Republic would be the first country to be affected if thousands of Haitians were to come to the Dominican Republic, he stated.

The chancellor has also revealed that members of Aristide's government were authorized to cross the Dominican border while traveling to other countries.

According to the chancellor, 80 tons of medicine from the International Red Cross has recently been transported across the Haitian-Dominican border.

*** Bishop Sees Growing Rights Abuses in Chiapas**

92CA0007A Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 15 Sep 91 p 19

[Article by Salvador Guerrero Chipres]

[Text] The Chiapas state government, and groups that have established relations with the principal landholding interests, state PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] members, alcohol distributors and the judicial authorities are responsible for the "frightening increase in repression," which is considered "more serious" than that during any of the four previous six-year terms, according to San Cristobal de Las Casas Bishop Samuel Ruiz Garcia.

The prelate states: "Not since 1961, the year I became associated with the fight of the Chiapas people, has there been such a number of violations of human rights, nor such an increase in the magnitude of the contradictions between the relations and means of social and productive association and the federally promoted modernization projects."

The aforementioned analysis of the Chiapas situation was set forth by Samuel Ruiz in the Paul VI Hall at the Center for Theological Studies in Mexico City.

He also mentioned "the anomalies" suffered by the voters during the elections last 18 August, which turned the "people's euphoria, which was, shall we say, ingenuous," into "a great disappointment," and which contributed to the "social enervation" with which the Chiapas people respond to violations of their civil rights.

"There are two signs which point to the frightening growth in repression. First, the people are increasingly aware of their rights and their historic responsibility; second, there is growing urgency within the government to maintain order in the state," said Ruiz, on presenting the "Report on Human Rights Violations, May-September 1991."

"Although in the view of many observers the National Solidarity Program (Pronasol) contributes to diffusing social action, it should be recognized that it does include some significant programs, even though, and this should not be ignored, there are some that are superfluous or merely imposed as a show for outsiders," the San Cristobal Bishop commented.

As one of the poorest states in the republic, Chiapas will face new combinations of ancient social contradictions and those intrinsic to a process of regional economic integration that would seem to have excluded the state. In Ruiz Garcia's view, "since Chiapas is not an industrialized state, and has minimal production, it is possible that we will see, for example, a worsening of the landholding crisis."

He cited the "ever more frequent" cases of leasing land to the private sector for up to 30 years, and which may include the owner himself being employed in working the property. "The Free Trade Agreement could lead to a new type of land concentration," which would not lack for tensions, he added.

In the 12-page text, which summarized violations of human rights occurring between May and September, he described the arrest of 329 peasants in the Chiapas jungle.

On 13 July at 1100—according to the report drafted by the Fray Bartolome de las Casas Human Rights Center—men, women, and children from the Southern Border Ejidos Union, living in the Marques de Comillas area of the town of Ocosingo, were "arbitrarily and violently" arrested by more than 700 members of the state Judicial and Public Security Police. Travelling in seven trucks, the peasants were going to the DF [Federal District] to request that the president resolve the problem involving wood cut down by several ejidos, which the state government was going to exchange for services for the community or, in this case, buy it from the ejido members in view of a 1989 decree prohibiting logging in the Lacandona Jungle.

Officials took away the wood without providing the benefits and money that were promised, Ruiz stated. The authorities were protected by members of the public order and gave no explanation for their actions.

Eighteen women—writes the Center for Human Rights—and eight children accompanying the caravan were brutally beaten; the women were publicly stripped and were subject to mockery and physical aggression. Two of the children disappeared and later appeared at the Palenque DIF [System for Complete Family Development] with severe lesions. The 305 men were taken to Tuxtla Gutierrez and concentrated in the "Dragon Base" cavalry barracks where the police stripped them of their belongings and cash. All those arrested were booked as criminals; they were forced to sign documents whose contents were unknown to them.

On the afternoon of 15 July they were taken to Palenque, after more than 48 hours without food.

The 18 women and eight children remained under arrest and incommunicado from 1100 on 13 July until 1000 the next day; they remained on the patio of the command until 1600 and were taken to the DIF, where they were set free hours later.

In the area of Marques de Comillas there are some 40,000 people, of whom 10,000, from 26 ejidos, had cut wood before the logging prohibition came into effect. Those arrested and booked disagree with the government's response to their protests, "with repression. Protests which were generated by the government's very failure to honor its promises."

In his report at the Center for Theological Studies, Bishop Ruiz Garcia described this case and traditional interests which incite social actions, which are then "crushed". He also pointed out conflicts that will be

created in the region within the new atmosphere of economic modernization to which the federal government aspires, and the "appetites" that the possibility of development and economic exploitation have generated in the private sector.

The report details the assassination of the peasant Jacinto Hernandez Gomez of the CIOAC [Independent Federation of Agricultural Workers and Peasants] during an ambush set by members of Peasant Torch; the assassination of Chanal Town Council President Filiberto Lopez, at the hands of locals linked to a sector benefiting from alcohol sales and PRI members who were affected by a "dry law" initiated by Lopez and the mayor; torture, dislocations and expulsions; aggression against opposition members, specifically those belonging to PRD [Party of the Democratic Revolution] and PAN [National Action Party]; the arrest of the Notimex [Mexican News Agency] correspondent in Chiapas, Juan de Dios Garcia Davish, who they accused afterwards of defamation for publishing statements recorded on a tape recorder detrimental to the image of the local IMSS [Mexican Social Security Institute]; and the arrest and mistreatment of 68 undocumented persons.

Costa Rica

Two Cubans Reportedly To Request Asylum

PA2410033291 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 Oct 91 p 12a

[Text] Cuban citizens Fausto Manuel Ramirez and Gladys Berenice Rey Sepera are to request political asylum from the Foreign Ministry.

Both entered Costa Rican territory undocumented by way of the mountains on the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. They were stopped by a highway patrol on 12 October and then turned over to immigration.

The man a doctor, and the woman an engineer, were apparently part of a Cuban delegation visiting Nicaragua when they decided to come to Costa Rica.

Immigration released the Cubans in Liberia on condition that they report in daily until a decision is made on their status. Both insist on traveling to San Jose with their respective permits in order to request political asylum from the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry where they will have to prove that they suffer from political persecution.

El Salvador

Santamaria Views Results of Mexico Talks

PA2310193091 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Oscar Santamaria, presidency minister and member of the government's Dialogue Commission, today explained that no agreement was reached on the reduction of the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the dismantling of the security corps during the peace talks in Mexico. Upon arriving at San Salvador's Comalapa Airport, however, he acknowledged that eight out of 14 topics related to the Armed Forces were approved.

Santamaria said that after 10 days, the peace talks are bringing the country closer to peace. He told the media that progress was made on eight of the 14 points related to the Armed Forces. He said, however, that details on the reduction of the Armed Forces and security corps still need to be settled. According to Santamaria, the Mexico talks are opening up possibilities of reaching final agreements through a negotiating process that has been going on for more than 17 months.

[Begin Santamaria recording] We have found some common denominators or points of concurrence on eight of the 14 items on the Armed Forces agenda. We still must review four other issues more thoroughly. Then the remaining two points will be subjected to a more detailed analysis. [end recording]

The official stated that the government and the rebels concur on the need to guarantee a peaceful Christmas by making a political commitment to solve the items pending on the agenda prior to a cease-fire and the reincorporation of guerrilla fighters into the mainstream of society.

[Begin Santamaria recording] We expect that to happen before year's end. That means the sides are aware that ending the conflict is a priority and that somehow the difficulties that remain to be settled can be solved later without hindering, at present, the possibilities of reaching peace. [end recording]

Santamaria felt that the possibilities for peace were defined at the negotiating table and that the smoothness of the process will ensure an end to the conflict. The peace talks between the rebel leaders and the government are to resume in the first half of November at UN Headquarters in New York City.

Vargas Comments on Talks, Civilian Police

PA2310213091 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Oct 91 p 3

[Report by Alba Elsia Lizama]

[Text] Mexico City, 21 October—Colonel Mauricio Vargas, deputy chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said that "no group or person has a reserved seat" in what will be the new National Civilian Police, PNC.

Col. Vargas was optimistic about the progress made during the current round of talks. He said this "has been the best round of all." In evaluating the meeting, he said the future of some of the country's political and legal institutions has been defined, as well as changes in these institutions, such as the incorporation of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] into the legal framework. He said the FMLN's demobilization and disarmament will take place once the armed conflict is technically over. He added that this strategy, not included in previous agreements, creates new possibilities for the negotiations, thanks to the New York agreement.

Col. Vargas said various topics were reviewed and some progress was made. He noted that 14 points on the Armed Forces issue were discussed and that "we reached agreements" on 12 of them.

The two points still pending on the subject of the Armed Forces—its reduction and the elimination of the security corps—will be left for the next meeting as they have not been sufficiently discussed in terms of the reduction and structural factors involved.

He also referred to qualitative factors resulting from the negotiations, such as the FMLN's acceptance of its disarmament and demobilization, which he said shows that changes in the country can take place without having to resort to violence and terror. He said it is better to use good sense, intelligence, and understanding. Col. Vargas said he hopes that by the end of November

the parties involved will be in a position to sign a definitive peace agreement, confirming the timeframe he predicted for the negotiations.

Regarding the members of the PNC, he said that any person can be a member as long as the necessary requirements are met, and that the agreements will guarantee equal opportunities. He added that the government, showing great responsibility, has sought international advice and is conducting studies and drafting the law for the new security corps.

Further on Results of Negotiations in Mexico

PA2310190791 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Oct 91 p 13

[Report by Alba Elsia Lizama]

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct—On 21 October, another round of negotiations between the representatives of the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] ended in Mexico City. The atmosphere was somewhat cold but also filled with much hope for peace in El Salvador.

Both delegations came to this cosmopolitan city in order to reach a cease-fire agreement to end the cruel nightmare of the war. Although they did not accomplish that objective, this meeting yielded positive hopes for peace. In this meeting, the parties discussed and reached agreements that have not yet been officially signed, as well as points on the issue of the Armed Forces. Of the 14 points regarding the Armed Forces issue, the parties reached virtual agreement on 12. Two points—the reduction of the military and the replacement of the security corps with the National Civilian Police—are still pending.

The socioeconomic issues and the constitutional reforms, which were already approved and are in the process of being ratified by the current assembly, will also be negotiated. After agreements on these points have been reached, the delegations will determine and agree on how the cease-fire will operate. This would take the parties into another round of negotiations, which could last until late November, according to the government and FMLN delegations.

Neither the UN representative nor the parties made any announcements at the conclusion of the round of negotiations that ended on 21 October. UN spokesman Mario Zamorano said that there was no announcement on agreements, because the agreements would have to be final and not partial. Among other things, Zamorano said that the parties had agreed to declare a recess on 22 October, because the next meeting—which will be conducted within the framework of the New York agreements—will not be interrupted. The two delegations have agreed to meet tentatively early next month here in Mexico City, but the possibility of meeting in New York has not been ruled out.

The atmosphere that prevailed at the talks was very positive. It was even said that the FMLN came to this round of talks with a new attitude and willingness to end the war. Although its position was contradictory to the increase in violence, Jorge Shafik Handal justified the actions being carried out by the FMLN, saying they are part of the military logic and are being conducted in response to Army operations in guerrilla-controlled areas.

Despite the currents of opposition, the peace process is progressing rapidly. Despite all the difficulties, the parties have pledged—not only before the Salvadoran people but also before the international community and the countries that support them—to turn the "willingness" to reconcile Salvadoran society into a reality. As the events unfold here, everything seems to indicate that, God willing, before the end of this year, the parties will be closing a black era of pain with a white symbol of peace.

Guatemala

President Serrano Rejects Temporary Cease-Fire

PA2410042991 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] In Guatemala City, President Jorge Serrano Elias explained his government's stand in the talks with the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity regarding the possibility of establishing a cease-fire before the peace process can continue.

[Begin Serrano recording] We never had a temporary cease-fire in mind. You know full well the framework for the overall peace initiative, which involves reaching a number of agreements, holding them, then signing and implementing a definitive peace accord. This is our stand. We do not want a temporary cease-fire.

As for your question, and it will be the last one, I wish to say that Guatemalan media have unjustly and unnecessarily attacked Guillermo Gonzalez. You know it is not the people, but the political parties, who will vote on the matter. This has been another of the many black campaigns that the Guatemalan people have witnessed. There could never be a blacker and dirtier campaign than the one staged against me. Nevertheless, I was elected president by the vote of the majority of the Guatemalan people.

I am grieved by the attempts to discredit a man such as Gonzalez, whose only crime is to be young. He has reached leading positions in the business field. He has faithfully served in public office. He was a member of the cabinet for eight months. He coordinated the commission in charge of handling social welfare expenditures for the government and completed all of the necessary plans for hospitals. Gonzalez is a very able person.

He was elected by the Guatemalan people to be a Central American parliamentarian. It is unfair to use ill-intentioned attacks in an effort to mar his reputation. I expect him to win the presidency of the Central American Parliament. Let the Guatemalan people know that we will be well-represented by him. In addition, it is proper for young men to reach these positions rather than politicians with whom the Guatemalan people are extremely familiar. The final decision will be announced on 27 October.

In the meantime, I am hereby inviting the candidate opposing Gonzalez to refrain from staging black campaigns. They lead nowhere. The people are tired of them. We want to see reconstruction policies implemented in this country. We want to raise the morale of the people. We do not want to see our country once more immersed in the foul play of the past. [end recording]

Serrano Swears in Minister, Makes Statement

PA2410015391 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] President Jorge Serrano swore in the new Guatemalan foreign minister during a ceremony held at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

President Serrano commented on the record of the new foreign minister, and on what is expected of the man who will fill an opening that has existed for over a month, since the resignation of former Foreign Minister Alvaro Arzu.

[Begin recording] [Serrano] Gonzalo Menendez Park is a successful and upright attorney and the son of Gonzalo Menendez de la Riva, a well-known Guatemalan attorney whom we all remember as a human rights attorney, as a former Supreme Court justice, and as a Supreme Electoral Tribunal magistrate.

Menendez Park has inherited his father's dignity and integrity. I have known Gonzalo since we were children. We have always been friends. He is the founder of the Solidarity Action Movement [MAS]. He was a member of the movement's first and second board of directors, and has been in charge of international relations for the party.

We are pleased that Gonzalo has accepted this appointment. We know of the sacrifice he has made by deciding to leave his law office, which is one of the best in the country. He has a busy and successful law firm. Because of my invitation and my request, he has decided to join the Foreign Ministry to serve the country. I have no doubt that Gonzalo, with his good sense—something that has allowed him to go far in Guatemala—will lead the Foreign Ministry with the necessary dignity and ability.

This post involves special matters. We have been working hard to bring him up to date on the foreign affairs of the country. Gonzalo and I have for years shared the same ideals; we have worked together as members of the same political party. So I am certain that we will understand each other completely in guiding our country's foreign policy, which in my opinion has so far been one of the most successful policies of my administration. I hope that this will continue. Perhaps it will even noticeably improve.

Now I will do what the law orders me to do. I will swear in Gonzalo Menendez Park. Gonzalo Menendez Park, do you swear to be loyal to the Constitution and to abide by the law and regulations as you function loyally and patriotically as minister of foreign affairs, the post to which you have been appointed?

[Menendez Park] Yes, I do.

[Serrano] I give you title to your post, certain that you will be honoring God and the fatherland by loyally fulfilling your obligations. [end recording]

After swearing in the new foreign minister, President Serrano held a news conference during which he spoke mainly about the government policy on Belize. He also spoke about measures that have been adopted in view of increased drug-trafficking activities in Guatemala. He commented on the attitude that some parliamentary sectors have adopted in objecting to the request from the executive branch to expand the budget with funds derived from the sale of Emergency Bonds.

[Begin recording] [Serrano] I do not think that the request has been rejected yet. I believe that the deputies are gathering information. The executive branch will provide, as it must, all of the necessary information. I want to reiterate to my dear Guatemalan people that we already have the money in the bank. We know that Guatemala needs hospitals and schools, and this was the reason we collected these funds. We want to rebuild our schools and hospitals. I do not think that Congress has rejected our request. On the contrary, the deputies have every right to demand explanations and we will provide them.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Serrano] It is definitely to reorganize the foreign relations of the country, to strengthen the policy of the executive branch in this field, and naturally to represent us in all pertinent events. As you know, the world-...[pauses] as Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has so rightly said, the foreign policy of a country is no longer decided domestically. Foreign policy is now defined at an international level, because it has an influence on all of our countries. Thus, we have to try to make a mark at the international level in order to ensure that the influence on our country is a positive one.

[Reporter] You met with the new Belizean ambassador on 22 October [words indistinct] tomorrow?

[Serrano] No, I have not met with him yet. It is customary for the president to meet with an ambassador when the latter presents his credentials.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] meeting with the Belizean prime minister?

[Serrano] Well, we know the prime minister [words indistinct] but, we do not know if he is going to come to the inauguration of the Central American Parliament. I definitely hope to be able to talk to him during this meeting.

[Reporter] What is the scope of the talks with the Belizean prime minister?

[Serrano] Basically, they are set forth in the declaration issued with the foreign minister himself. As you know, we have a pending disagreement with Belize, and we have to determine how we are going to resolve it. This is the matter that interests the Guatemalan people the most. I have told them many times that once we reach a preliminary agreement [with Belize], I will send it to Congress and Congress will summon the people to a national referendum. This is perhaps the hottest topic in our relations with Belize. We have other, milder [chuckles] topics, such as how to improve our commercial, cultural, political, and social relations and the signing of future agreements in these fields. I believe these are the matters we will discuss with the prime minister.

[Reporter] Regarding the contraband of cocaine in Guatemala. There have been many [words indistinct] what measures will your government take [words indistinct]?

[Serrano] The measures are the ones we are currently taking. We have not lowered our guard, and we have been quite successful in seizing cocaine shipments. Our country obviously has a very special geographic position, as we are [word indistinct] to the large U.S. market. In this respect, we have signed bilateral agreements with Venezuela and Colombia; we have a permanent commission and a bilateral agreement with Mexico. We also discussed this matter in depth with President Bush during our recent visit to the United States. We are taking all necessary measures. I want to tell you that Guatemala has been congratulated for the way it has conducted its struggle against drug trafficking. [end recording]

Honduras

Callejas Comments on Behavior of U.S. Ambassador

PA2310194091 Tegucigalpa Telesistema Hondureno Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Report by Marvin Lopez]

[Text] The conduct of U.S. Ambassador Cresencio Arcos has been reported to the U.S. State Department at the express request of President Callejas. Before reports of the president's reaction circulated, Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, ambassador to Washington, was instructed to report to the U.S. State Department on the behavior of Arcos, who meddled in the country's internal affairs by commenting on the trial of the killers of a student.

Relations between Honduras and the United States are delicate, Hernandez Alcerro said on 23 October. The Honduran Government has informed the U.S. State Department that President Rafael Leonardo Callejas was annoyed by Ambassador Cresencio Arcos' interference in the country's internal affairs.

[Begin Hernandez Alcerro recording] There is discontent and dissatisfaction over this particular behavior. As I told several radio stations this morning, we have to hope for the best and be positive that everything will return to normal, and that we can overcome this incident. We have to hope that diplomacy in this matter will be regulated by moderation and discretion which all diplomats from any country are forced to maintain. [end recording]

On his return from the Middle East last week, President Callejas did not conceal his dissatisfaction with the U.S. diplomat for commenting on the medical analysis of evidence in the case of slain student Ricci Mabel Martinez and those allegedly involved in her death. This case, the president said in an annoyed tone, is under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Justice.

[Begin Callejas recording] This is a matter for the judiciary branch to resolve. I think that if the U.S. ambassador has spoken in those terms, he has spoken irresponsibly. [end recording]

This apparently put a strain on the friendly relations between the president and Arcos. Regarding the government's complaints, unofficial reports have circulated requesting the ambassador be declared persona non grata for commenting on the country's internal affairs. We have not thought about that possibility, Ambassador Hernandez Alcerro said. However, he added that relations are very delicate.

[Begin Hernandez Alcerro recording] Following the president's statements last week, I described relations between Ambassador Arcos and the president as delicate. I also said that relations between Honduras and the United States are excellent. Seldom have our bilateral relations been so good. [end recording]

Nicaragua

Ortega Demands Investigation of CIA Funding

Holds News Conference

PA2410040691 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 91

[News conference given by former President Daniel Ortega to unidentified reporters at Supreme Electoral Tribunal in Managua; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] I called President Jimmy Carter today, but I was unable to reach him because he was in a conference. I expect to talk to him in an hour. I am going to exhort President Carter—I am going to demand that President Carter call for a U.S. Government investigation. I am going to do this because, in our current situation, President Carter was a decisive factor in the agreement by the government, over which I presided, to allow the U.S. Government legally and formally to send funds to the UNO [Opposition National Unity].

This was agreed on with the understanding, and based on the word of honor, from President Carter and allegedly from President Bush, that there would be no CIA financing, that there would be no monkey business, that there would be no arbitrary situations. We discussed this extensively with President Carter, since I was against any type of U.S. Government financing. We ultimately accepted the financing, but with this commitment. President Carter subsequently gave me his word of honor that President Bush would not allow this type of funds to be sent.

Now it appears that CIA funds were sent, and that there were irregularities. This has been clearly established by the U.S. Government comptroller. This is totally illegal in the United States. It is illegal in Nicaragua, and it puts a stain on the elections. This makes the electoral process a fraud.

Meanwhile, I am also waiting for the government of President Chamorro to demand that the U.S. Government investigate this [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, Vice President Virgilio Godoy yesterday charged that the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico, the ruling party, gave the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] $10 million for its political campaign, and that the Argentine Justicialist Party gave Commander Tomas Borge $2 million, also for the 1990 political campaign, and 50 percent of these funds were not reported to the Supreme Electoral Council.

[Ortega] Virgilio Godoy is a liar. If he has any proof in this regard, he should present the charges. We are willing to clear up any situation. Godoy is lying when he makes this kind of accusation. The fact is that the CIA gave the funds to UNO. The fact is that the UNO members themselves—such as Alfredo Cesar—have admitted that they received these funds. This is the issue that must be investigated. They are now attempting to put up a smokescreen with lies in order to hide a criminal act that has been committed. We hope that as a result of the investigations, and by disclosing who received these funds and who acted illegally, those who are in the government, or those who are Legislative Assembly deputies, or those who hold positions in the municipalities or wherever will be dismissed.

[Reporter] What truth is there in the statements Alfredo Cesar made yesterday regarding these accusations? Did you hear them?

[Ortega] Cesar's statements are not clear. I did hear his charges; however, he is the one who is being accused here. He is the one who admitted that he was a CIA agent. These are the facts, and there is evidence. No charge of this kind has been made against the FSLN. It makes no sense to call for a general investigation now in an effort to try to hide his weaknesses, his vices, his irregularities. An investigation should be carried out on the basis of the facts that have been clearly established. If someone has a formal charge against the FSLN, the corresponding evidence should be presented as [word indistinct] is doing.

[Reporter] Commander, I want to bring up one more issue. The Liberal Constitutional Party chaired by Mayor Arnoldo Aleman has stated that it will demand that the Legislative Assembly strip you of your privileges because of your intention to organize people's militias in opposition to the municipal police.

[Ortega] They can do what they want, but the people have the last word, not a Somozist such as Aleman.

Sends Letter to Council

PA2410044191 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 91

["Text" of letter from former President Daniel Ortega to Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, Supreme Electoral Council president, in Managua; date not given]

[Text] In the NEWSWEEK 21 October 1991 edition, it was reported the CIA financed the electoral campaign of National Opposition Unity [UNO] candidates during the electoral process that ended on 5 February 1990.

According to the NEWSWEEK article, Alfredo Cesar has stated that he had in fact received $100,000 from the CIA. The same article adds that a total of $600,000 was distributed among 10 other UNO candidates. As you can see, these disclosures are very serious as they represent an open violation to the Constitution of Nicaragua, to the electoral law, and other national laws.

As you well know, the government that I presided over was determined to offer all the guarantees necessary so that clean elections could be held in Nicaragua. These elections were an example for the whole world, but now they have been stained by the CIA and by the traitors who took part in this scheme.

In view of the aforementioned, I officially request as Secretary General of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, that the Supreme Electoral Council that you chair, immediately proceed to conduct an extensive investigation on these facts that make the 25 February 1990 elections appear fraudulent.

[Signed] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Chamorro, Lacayo Lead Popularity Poll

PA2310232291 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Oct 91 p2

[Text] A small-scale poll conducted by the Management and Research firm in August has revealed that President Violeta Chamorro and Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo are the politicians who contribute most to solving the country's problems. A total of 400 persons were polled in the city of Managua.

The Management and Reseach firm was contracted by a group of Nicaraguan businessmen, including Martin Barcenas and Mariano Valle, of Publicidad Polimer. In September [as published], the new consulting company worked with an urban sample group from Managua. They used a questionnaire aimed at identifying those problems most felt by society. The questionnaire was also aimed at evaluating the actions of political personalities.

The 400 persons polled were asked their opinions of the main causes of political instability, their level of awareness regarding the property ownership problem, the harmony between the executive and the legislative branches, and the manner in which political personalities manage and solve problems.

Some of the political personalities evaluated were: Alfredo Cesar, Antonio Lacayo, Myriam Arguello, Daniel Ortega, Cardinal Miguel Obando, Virgilio Godoy, Tomas Borge, and Carlos Hurtado.

When asked to evaluate the president, 62.1 percent of those polled answered favorably; 20 percent unfavorably; 2.9 percent said they did not know her; and 15 percent refused to answer.

President Chamorro heads the list of the most popular political personalities, according to 62.1 percent of those persons polled; followed by Cardinal Obando, according to 51.3 percent; and Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo, according to 50.3 percent.

It is most interesting to note that Vice President Virgilio Godoy heads the list of the most unpopular political personalities, according to 55.3 percent of those persons polled. He is closely followed by National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar, according to 45.8 percent; and Conservative Deputy Myriam Arguello, according to 40.5 percent.

One of the most notable conclusions of the survey was the fact that President Violeta Chamorro and Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo are regarded as the personalities who contribute most to solving the country's problems by those persons surveyed.

The same survey concludes that the political personalities who contribute the least to solving problems are Vice President Virgilio Godoy and Managua Mayor Arnoldo Aleman.

It is interesting to note that the poll was conducted during the peak of the crisis between the executive and the legislative branches, and that 47 percent of the persons polled came from the lower income neighborhoods of Managua such as Barrio Cuba, Barrio Camilo Ortega, Barrio El Recreo, Barrio Jorge Dimitrov, and others.

Only 5 percent of the persons surveyed came from high income neighborhoods such as Bosques de Altamira, Belmonte, Altamira del Este, and others.

Sandinist Militias Communique on Municipal Police

PA2410025491 Managua Radio Ya in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] The People's Sandinist Militias [Milicias Populares Sandinistas] have reorganized. We have received a communique that reads:

From the historic fighters and contributors in District No. 6. Dated 22 October 1991.

We wish inform you and all the Nicaraguan people:

1. It is the intention of Managua Mayor [Arnoldo] Aleman to create the municipal police, which is none other than the return of the National Guard—the Somozist National Guard. This has been approved by Government Minister Carlos Hurtado.

2. We consider that this force would pose a serious threat to the life and tranquillity of Sandinists.

3. In view of this, from this date the Sandinist Militias in District No. 6 are ready and willing to obey whatever missions are entrusted to them.

4. Villa Miguel Gutierrez, Via Revolucion, Barrio Primavera, (Barrio Guazman), (Barrio Ninos Martires de Yiapal), Villa Venezuela, Villa Libertad, Barrio Manuel Fernandez, Americas No. 1, Barrio Camilo Chamorro, Villa Unidad de Proposito, and Barrio Carlos Marx.

Free Fatherland or Death!

This document is signed by the various people responsible for the Sandinist Militias in each of the aforementioned neighborhoods.

This has been a last minute report stating that the People's Sandinist Militia have already reorganized in District No. 6.

* New Pro-Sandinist Armed Groups Reported

92P40023B

[Editorial Report] Managua BARRICADA in Spanish of 30 September 1991 on page 3B reports that a new armed group has been formed in San Ramon municipality.

Members of the new group, who wear masks and olive-green uniforms and carry high-powered weapons, confront recontra groups moving between Waslala and Matagalpa. According to the article, the group has been spray-painting "People's Revolutionary Front" on vehicles and has sent warnings to Virgilio Godoy, Arnoldo Aleman, and Matiguas deputy Daniel Blandon. The group has stated that it will defend Sandinist cooperatives threatened by recontras.

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish of 2 October 1991 on page 13 reports the formation of a new armed group called "25 September." In a communique the group reports that it operates against "Somozists" in the El Sauce and Esteli zones.

* New Radio Mundial News Program Described

92P40023C

[Editorial Report] Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish of 3 October 1991 on page 11 reports that Radio Mundial is airing "Gaceta del Aire" (The Air Journal) from 0530 to 0600. The new program, which had aired in the 1960's under the same name, is directed by Salvador Espinosa Valdes with contributions from journalists Rosario Mendoza and Esperanza Amaya. It offers national and international news as well as interviews which focus on the country's current issues.

* Finland To Donate Seed Processing Plant

92P40023A

[Editorial Report] Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish of 3 October 1991 on page 6 reports that a bean seed processing plant will be built in San Marcos Carazo to provide improved seeds to farmers in Region IV (Masaya, Carazo, Granada, and Rivas departments). The contract with the Finnish Agency for Development (Finida), which is donating $1,114,058 for the project, was signed by President of the Basic Grains Commission Mario Hannon and Roberto Rodriguez, head of the Services and Installations company. Hannon stated that the plant, which will start up operations in five months, will process 2,000 tons of seed per year.

Argentina

Menem To Continue With Economic Program

PY2310223891 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Oct 91 p 15

[Text] (DYN) Goya, Corrientes—President Carlos Menem yesterday forecast that nobody would be out of work in Argentina before long, and vowed his government would maintain its economic programme and resist pressure from financial sectors at home or abroad.

"After 1992, not a single utility company will be run by the state," said Menem, while anticipating a policy of "real federalism" where provinces do not rely on federal revenue-sharing funds to save them from bankruptcy.

In a press conference at the local airport, Menem asked people for "a little patience" to be able to enjoy the fruits of his administration. He dismissed critics who accuse him of lacking social sensitivity, saying such charges were a political ploy to undermine his popularity.

Menem flew to Corrientes yesterday to inaugurate a water pipeline in the locality of Goya. In a public speech, the President admitted the wages of Armed Forces members were "very low" and insisted that the path chosen by the government was "irreversible and irrevocable."

Menem also led a motorcade through the streets of the city with mayor Alberto Di Filippo, who is running for governor on the Peronist slate in Sunday's [27 October] polls.

Di Filippo denied reports that the local Justicialist Party branch had received any funds from the SIDE state intelligence agency for its electoral campaign.

Menem, meanwhile, said a solution was in sight to the financial problems of Masalin Particulares tobacco company, although he gave no further details. The company is the main industry in the area.

Menem also claimed "stability is a reality" in Argentina because "the people are making great sacrifices."

As for the provinces, he confirmed they would have 12 billion dollars worth of federal revenue-sharing funds next year, although "the way in which the money is used is up to the authorities."

Menem specified that the federal government would be shifting the burden of responsibility for education, infant mortality, illnesses and other problems to the provinces, while urging governors to promote the exploitation of natural resources in their territories.

"We will have true federalism, not just as concerns resources, but also in the field of education, because students must first learn about the reality of their province and later of the regional, national, Latin American and world realities," said Menem.

Menem Says No Cabinet Changes 'Until 1995'

PY2310172291 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1439 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (NA)—President Carlos Menem expressed his conviction that the current members of his cabinet will stay in office until 1995, the end of his presidential term.

Menem said: "I believe the way things are going this cabinet will stay with me until 1995." He noted that those who are disseminating rumors about cabinet changes "are completely mistaken."

In remarks to Argentina Televisora Color, Menem said that he had never considered, "even indirectly," the possibility of making cabinet changes.

Menem described as "impressive" the reactivation that is taking place in the country, particularly in the areas of "construction; household appliances; the automobile industry; and rural activities."

Menem said that he has exempted rural producers from export tax withholdings and that he has instituted a floating U.S. dollar exchange rate.

Concerning the way things are going now for Argentina, Menem said: "It is a touch of distinction now abroad to be the bearer of an Argentine passport."

Menem added: "We are not in heaven, but we are not in hell either, despite the claims of those who were found to be completely wrong in their predictions."

Commenting on the continuity of his cabinet, Menem said: "I am convinced they will stay with me until 1995."

Guinea-Bissau President Discusses Arms Sales

PY2310223291 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Oct 91 p 15

[From the "Argentina in Brief" column]

[Text] (DYN)—The president of Guinea-Bissau, Joao Bernardo Vieira, met yesterday with Argentine Defence Minister Erman Gonzalez to analyze the possible sale of war material to the West African nation. They also considered the implementation of a military training scheme for middle-ranking personnel of that nation. The foreign leader, who arrived on an official five-day tour last Monday [21 October], said he would also visit some military units. For his part, Gonzalez said his ministry would help to "modernize the armed forces of that country within a democratic system." He also offered to send a mission to study the specific military needs of Guinea-Bissau. In the afternoon, General Vieira attended a meeting organized by the Buenos Aires Provincial Bank, where he spoke for some 200 businessmen. He also met Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella.

Chilean Guerrilla Leader Dies in Buenos Aires

PY2210133691 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1918 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Summary] Mauricio Arenas Bejas, alias Commander Joaquin of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, who led the attempt to kill former Chilean President Augusto Pinochet on 7 September 1987, died of cancer in Buenos Aires on 12 October.

His remains were repatriated to Chile by his relatives.

Brazil

Usiminas Auction Preceded by Bomb Explosion

PY2310163691 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1500 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] A home-made bomb detonated at one of the entrances of the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange just one day before the auction of Usiminas [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc] shares.

The bomb was thrown from a passing vehicle at dawn today.

The explosion took place at approximately 0400 at the side door through which the brokers enter. The door of a nearby magazine store was destroyed. Traces of the explosion could be seen on the sidewalk and on the walls of the Stock Exchange building.

Civil police experts isolated the area and gathered the fragments of the bomb. It was made up of plastic and glass and a sort of circuit that probably detonated the explosives. The fragments will be analyzed by police experts. The police will question this afternoon a Stock Exchange guard who saw three individuals in a Voyage car throw the bomb at the building.

Rio Stock Exchange President Francisco Souza Dantas said that the incident will not jeopardize the largest auction ever held by the Rio Stock Exchange.

[Begin recording] We believe it is an isolated insignificant incident perpetrated by a group of people interested in sabotaging the privatization auction to be held here tomorrow and which will represent a great step Brazil will take into modern times. [end recording]

The Rio de Janeiro Military Police have implemented special security measures to safeguard tomorrow's auction.

A total of 500 policemen from 16 battalions, in addition to the military police anti-riot squad, will take part in this operation.

As of 0000 on 24 October, all the roads surrounding the Stock Market building will be closed and only those carrying special cards being distributed by the police to Stock Exchange employees, journalists, brokers, and investors who have been previously accredited, will be allowed to enter.

Kohl Begins Seven-Day Visit, Tours Itaipu Dam

PY2310171091 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1500 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Excerpts] German Chancellor Helmut Kohl began today in Parana his seven-day visit to Brazil.

Kohl arrived in Foz de Iguacu last night and visited this morning the Itaipu Hydroelectric Dam. [passage omitted]

Later today he will travel to Santa Catarina where he will meet with businessmen. Tomorrow he will go to Brasilia where he will sign financial cooperation agreements for the preservation of tropical jungle areas; the creation of IBAMA [Brazilian Institute for Environmental Affairs and Renewable Natural Resources] units; as well as sanitary; health; and electrification projects in the northeastern Brazilian states.

Businessmen, Union Supports Privatization Plan

PY2310145091 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] BNDES [National Bank for Economic and Social Development] President Eduardo Modiano received today in Rio de Janeiro the support of businessmen and of the president of the Ipatinga metalworkers union, for the privatization program.

The main entrepreneurial leaderships in the country today voiced their support for the federal government privatization program through Luiz Carlos de Miranda Faria, chairman of the Ipatinga Metalworkers Union.

The document was handed to Modiano who considered the support of businessmen and workers ample compensation for the reduction of the involvement of the state in the economy.

Modiano appealed to those who will have to make decisions by next Thursday, 24 October, stressing the need to choose right now what we want: A nation of honest men, a country that honors its obligations and builds the future of society; or a gang of swindlers and cheaters.

Modiano has confirmed that the Usiminas [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc.] shares will be auctioned on 24 October at the Rio de Janeiro Stock exchange, adding that the commission is ready to react to any last-minute maneuvers by those who may try to undermine the auction.

Modiano added that today he submitted to President Fernando Collor a proposal for privatizing four other state companies: The Fertilizers Industry on 17 December; the River Plate Basin Navigation Service on

14 January 1992; the Piratini Fine Steel Company on 28 January 1992; and Goias [word indistinct] on 18 February 1992.

Chile

Lawyer on Iraqi Ties in Murder of UK Reporter

PY2410014491 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Lawyer Jorge Trivino reported today that the Iraqi citizens who were in Chile in the days before the murder of British journalist Jonathan Moyle have been identified. Moyle's body was found at the Carrera Hotel on 30 March 1990. The journalist had come to Santiago to attend the International Air and Space Fair, FIDAE.

Trivino today referred to the decision of an appellate court, which has ordered a reopening of the investigation into Moyle's death. He said that a pretrial inquest had been requested of criminal Judge Alejandro Solis.

[Begin Trivino recording] Various people who are currently abroad will be questioned. Some reports will be requested from Interpol to determine the true identity and whereabouts of witnesses or people allegedly involved in the crime. The main objective of the proceeding will be to question these people because we believe that many people have been mentioned in the process, but their statements have never been included. [end recording]

Trivino said that seven or eight people are still to be questioned and that some of them reportedly participated in FIDAE-90. According to the accusing party, some of these witnesses could be guilty.

A Spanish journalist who works for a specialized defense magazine is among the people who could be questioned. As for the possible involvement of an Iraqi terrorist group in the murder, Trivino said that their identities have been requested through Interpol.

Venezuela's Perez: No Comment on Letelier Case

PY2310142691 Santiago Radio Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said that he has nothing to say about former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier's murder in Washington on 21 September 1976.

Perez said that Venezuela has cooperated with Chilean courts and played an important part in clarifying this embarrassing crime committed by Pinochet's dictatorship. He added that he has never testified in the case and that there is no reason why he should.

Perez thus answered the request of the lawyers of Manuel Contreras, the former head of the old secret police [National Intelligence Directorate, Dina, which has been replaced by the National Information Center]. Contreras is being tried for his participation in the crime. The lawyers had asked Andres Perez and his U.S. counterpart George Bush to testify. Contreras's lawyers said that Perez knew about the plan to murder Letelier three months before it occurred. They also assert that the murder was plotted by the U.S. CIA, which was then headed by Bush.

Venezuelan political sources have asserted in Caracas that this request by Contreras' lawyers is an attempt to absolve Contreras of any responsibility in the murder. They said that Bush and Perez can testify, if they want to, but only if the Chilean Supreme Court agrees to Contreras's lawyers request and approves the summoning of the two presidents. The process, however, is even more complicated: If the Supreme Court approves the lawyers' request, the Supreme Court will send Venezuela and the United States a rogatory letter and a deposition, which can be answered or not by the two presidents.

Former Haitian Minister Turns Down Asylum Offer

PY2310234291 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Jean-Robert Sabalat, foreign minister of the overthrown democratic Haitian Government, has turned down the political asylum offered by Chile. This was confirmed today in La Moneda Palace by Chilean Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma.

[Begin recording] [Silva Cimma] He officially told us that he deeply appreciates the asylum offered by the Chilean Government, but for the time being, he will not make use of the right to asylum. Consequently, he did not enter the embassy.

[Unidentified reporter] This means that he is currently safe.

[Silva Cimma] He is safe. He said that he was sure of what he is doing and that for the time being, there is no reason to use the right to asylum. [end recording]

Silva Cimma added that the Chilean Government maintains its policy and any measure adopted by the OAS to obtain the reestablishment of President Aristide in his post. Chile will support him, he said. In answer to a question, Silva Cimma said that relations with Haiti will not be broken and that the Chilean Embassy in Haiti is currently headed by the charge d'affaires.

Finally, Silva Cimma said there is nothing new in the case of former GDR President Erich Honecker.

Investigative Police Head Denies Torture Charges

PY2310130291 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Investigative Police Director Horacio Toro has denied that torture is practiced within his force. He thus replied to charges made against his institution regarding

the case of Ricardo Parra Flores who, according to Parra Flores' mother, was tortured in the Legu Investigative Police headquarters by a civilian who had arrested him together with a policeman. Parra Flores later died. The charges were formally presented at the Canete courthouse.

[Begin Toro recording] The accusation is false. The legal medical examination confirmed that Parra Flores had a tumor in his head. He was an alcoholic. He voluntarily checked into the hospital for treatment and his tumor was removed. As a consequence of the surgery he suffered an infection which caused his death. [end recording]

Ricardo Parra Flores died last 18 October. He was arrested on 19 July.

Colombia

Jaramillo to G-3 Meeting, Notes Changes in Cuba

PA2310195991 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1753 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 23 Oct (EFE)—Colombian Foreign Minister Fernando Jaramillo said that the Group of Three (G-3), comprising Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela, supports political changes in Cuba to avoid a "bloodbath" in that Caribbean nation. "The last thing we want to see is a bloodbath in Cuba, a Latin American brother country, even if it were to return to a democratic system," Jaramillo noted.

"For that reason we will do all we can so that our intercession will lead to fundamental changes on that island," he said. Jaramillo made those remarks to Radio Caracol before departing for Cozumel, Mexico to attend the G-3 presidential summit.

The Colombian minister stated that the recent Cuban Communist Party congress showed that that country embarked "on a rather large opening process" concerning economic and even political matters.

He explained that the process became evident when the Cuban Government authorized the creation of joint Cuban-Latin American enterprises and the investment, of up to 100 percent, of area countries in Cuban companies.

"We also see signs of a political opening not too different from what people may hope for, or from what many of us want to see, such as the direct election of Cuban legislative organs," Jaramillo indicated.

Defense Ministry Announces Stand on Peace Talks

PA2310162991 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0001 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] The Defense Ministry's stand on the peace talks in Caracas was announced today. According to the Defense Ministry, the government has put its cards face up on the table and the guerrillas lack the power they claim to possess.

The Defense Ministry has broken its silence regarding the Caracas talks. According to the ministry, the reality of the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CGSB] and the peace talks is that, politically speaking, the guerrillas have no argument because the new Constitution created the conditions for the changes that they had sought through weapons. This situation might delay the agreements at least one more year because, despite its political defeat, the CGSB will certainly try to reach some of its goals in the political field.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the National Liberation Front overlooked the opportunity represented by the Constituent Assembly and the current electoral process. Currently there is no event pressuring the sides to reach an agreement. This gives the government time to negotiate. Meanwhile, the country's changes continue to limit the guerrillas' political opportunities. [as heard] The Defense Ministry thinks that the CGSB does not stand a chance of attaining a military victory and that it only has the ability to cause disturbances. The Defense Ministry also thinks that the talks should be approached differently if the Caracas negotiators do not represent all of the CGSB fronts.

Finally, the Defense Ministry has asserted that there are no prisoners of war in Colombia and that the soldiers being held by the guerrillas simply have been kidnapped.

Security Investigates Medellin Cartel 'Rivalry'

PA2310232491 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Security corps are investigating the impact of the arrest of Dandenis Munoz Mosquera, alias "La Quica," in the United States. According to preliminary investigations, the arrest of this man, known to be the leader of the Medellin Cartel's assassin group, led to clashes between factions within the cartel. The murder of Jairo de Jesus Mejia Ramirez, third in command in the Medellin Cartel's new structure, demonstrates the existence of a rivalry between a faction headed by Carlos Arcila and Quico Moncada, and another faction headed by Samuel Alarcon and David Iglesias, who are in charge of liaison on the Atlantic Coast.

The investigations indicated that "La Quica" and a group of killers planned everything related to his move to the United States at the Las Cabanas Farm in San Sebastian, near Medellin. The farm belonged to Mejia Ramirez. The reports added that with the murder of Mejia Ramirez, who owned jewelry stores, car dealerships, and large farms and estates in Cartagena, the cartel entered a financial crisis because he handled the cocaine shipments of Antioquia Department's drug traffickers.

[Begin recording] [Colonel Luis Enrique Montenegro, chief of the Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations] We have been able to establish that this individual, known as "JM," handled the financial dealings of the Medellin Cartel on the Atlantic Coast. He was the person in charge of leasing landing strips and airplanes to fly the drugs out the country through La Guajira. We also know that he was killed to settle a score.

[Unidentified reporter] Is there any information that a division exists among Medellin Cartel members as a result of this murder?

[Montenegro] We have not established that yet; we are verifying it. [end recording]

Attacks on Pipeline Force Suspension of Pumping

PA2310193891 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1750 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 23 Oct (EFE)—It was officially reported that on 23 October a group of suspected guerrillas blew up two sections of the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline, Colombia's most important oil pipeline, forcing the suspension of crude pumping.

The first attack occurred at km 42 of the 780-km pipeline. The pipeline transports crude from the Cano Limon fields in Arauca, in eastern Colombia, to the Atlantic port of Covenas.

The Colombian Petroleum Enteprise (Ecopetrol) reported that the second attack occurred at km 110, in a rural area of Norte de Santander Department.

A military source indicated that the suspected guerrillas used dynamite in both attacks.

The two acts of sabotage will prevent approximately 450,000 barrels of crude from being pumped in the next 48 hours.

Since 1 January the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline has been attacked more than 50 times. These attacks have been attributed to the Marxist Army of National Liberation (ELN).

Ecuador Seeks Government Mediation for Dispute

PA2310161191 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1916 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 22 Oct (EFE)—Ecuador requested today that the Colombian Government use "its good offices" to reach a satisfactory agreement in Ecuador's border conflict with Peru, the Colombian Presidency has reported.

The request was made by an Ecuadoran delegation led by Ecuadoran Ambassador to Colombia Fernando Cordoba Bossano who met today with President Cesar Gaviria in Santa Fe de Bogota. During the meeting, former Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja said that this request reinforces the proposal made at the UN General Assembly by President Rodrigo Borja, who requested Pope John Paul II's arbitration to settle the conflict.

During the meeting with the Colombian Government, Gil Barragan Romero, former president of the Ecuadoran Court of Constitutional Guarantees said: "We reiterate our wish for a solution to be found that will bring dignity and peace to benefit both nations as well as to benefit future Andean integration." Colombia Foreign Minister Luis Fernando Jaramillo also attended the meeting.

Ecuador is member of the subregional Andean Pact together with Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela. Colombia, which currently chairs the temporary secretariat of the Andean Pact, last week asked Ecuador and Peru to reach a quick and peaceful solution to the border problem in the Condor Mountain region.

Peru

Supreme Court Judge Seriously Injured in Attack

PA2310232791 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 23 Oct (AFP)—Shining Path terrorists seriously injured Supreme Court Judge Juan Perez Coronado, who was shot when he left his home in this southeastern Peruvian city, the National Police has reported.

The magistrate was attacked by two unidentified individuals who quickly left the scene, according to the victim's wife Ninoska Flores, who was not harmed in the attack.

Doctors at the Ayacucho hospital said that he was hit in his spinal column and forehead. Their prognosis is guarded.

According to authorities, this attack adds to the other terrorist actions conducted on 22 October in Lima and the Andean provinces of Huancayo and Cajamarca against various institutions.

In Lima, a fake letter bomb resulted in the mobilization of police bomb defusing experts to the Association for the Defense of Human Rights (APRODEH).

"It is a form of terrorism with the criminal purpose of spreading chaos and terror among the population," said an expert after confirming that the package was a fake bomb.

In Huancayo, 250 km east of Lima, terrorist commandos dynamited and burned in separate attacks the offices of the Santa Isabel High School, a tractor, and a National Agricultural Livestock Research Institute (INIA) bus.

In Cajamarca, 900 km from Lima, a Shining Path column blew up with dynamite the only school in the northern Andean province of Bolivar, which will affect 300 students parents told the police.

Counterterrorism Division Arrests 6 'Terrorists'

PA2310202191 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Based on the results of investigations conducted after the capture of six alleged terrorists in La Perla Alta, Callao Province, on 8 October, the Counterterrorism Division, Dircote, determined that the detainees are part of the Shining Path's Special Annihilation Detachment Number 3. The crimes perpetrated by this cell include the murders of former Labor Minister Orestes Rodriguez last year and of Juana Lopez Leon, milk program coordinator in the John Paul II low income neighborhood. The detainees were transferred to Callao's jail, where they remain in the custody of the Fourth Provincial Prosecutor's Office, headed by Dr. Tafur [not further identified].

Dircote reported that the alleged terrorists also killed Adalberto Campos, San Marcos University security chief, and Army Commanders Oscar Caballero Castillo and Antonio Collado Gomez. Investigations revealed that the group had been operating for three years in Lima and Callao and was comprised of detainees Marco Colloncute Nunez, known as Comrade Daniel, who served as political leader; Victor Olivos Pena, 27, known as Comrade Boris, who served as military leader; Ana Castillo Villanueva, the only woman, known as Comrade Rosario or Susana, who was in charge of logistics; Florian Tapia Lopez, 25; Carlos Donaire, 21; and Jaime Garcia Lama, 23.

The names of the group members were given to the media on 11 October, following their arrest on 8 October.

* Youth Polled on Terrorism, Drugs, Other Issues

* Terrorism Viewed

92SM0031A Lima EL PERUANO in Spanish 24 Sep 91 p B/9

[Unattributed article: "The Nation's Youth Reject Terrorism"]

[Excerpt] Seventy-five percent of Peruvian youth reject subversive violence and 67 percent hold an unfavorable opinion of political parties in general.

This important information was obtained from a research project entitled "Youth in Peru: Opinions, Attitudes, and Values" that CEDRO [Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug Abuse] presented yesterday to improve our understanding of the world of youth.

"Public and private institutions could make use of this information in drawing up plans and programs designed for this sector that are based on reality, and not on mere assumptions," the authors stated.

The study presented the conclusions of interviews of 3,196 young people between 15 and 24 years of age from 52 Peruvian cities of over 15,000 inhabitants. They included the cities of Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, Abancay, Ayacucho, and Huaraz, among others.

The subjects covered were varied, since the survey explored young people's activities as they relate to important themes of everyday life, including sexual activity, the role of the couple, use of leisure time, politics, parties, subversion, and drug use, among others. [passage omitted]

* Drug Use Detailed

92SM0031B Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 24 Sep 91 p A10

[Text] Sixteen out of every 100 Peruvian males have, at least once, between the ages of 15 and 25, used inhalant substances, coca leaves, marijuana, cocaine, or basic paste, according to the latest survey by the Information Center for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO).

At the same time, six out of every 100 women between the ages of 15 and 24 have used these drugs, with a heavier concentration in the upper and middle classes because of the fact that these sectors have more resources with which to buy the drugs.

Drug use is more frequent among young people 21 and over, the survey adds.

Youth from 15 to 17 years old have a 5.8 percent probability of using drugs, while those between the ages of 21 and 24 have a 15.4 percent probability.

The cities with the highest drug use rates are Tarapoto and Tingo Maria, where drugs derived from coca leaves are produced illegally.

The survey also revealed that alcohol, regarded as a drug, is the most widely consumed psychoactive substance among Peruvians, regardless of age, education, or social class. Of every 100 youth, 76 have had at least one drink in their lives, the study indicated.

Tarapoto and Tingo Maria are also the cities with the highest alcohol consumption rates. Ninety-one percent of their inhabitants drink some form of alcoholic beverage (beer, rum, pisco, sugar cane brandy [canazo], etc.).

With regard to tobacco, CEDRO's statistics showed that it is the psychoactive substance that is the second most widely used among Peruvians, at 65 percent, a figure similar to the one obtained in 1988.

"While 48 out of every 100 persons from 15 to 17 years of age smokes at least once in their lifetime, between 21 and 24 years of age the figure goes up to 77 of every 100," the study pointed out.

*** Other Results Presented**

92SM0031C Lima EXPRESO in Spanish
15 Sep 91 p A14

[Article by Patricio Ricketts Rey de Castro: "The Peruvian Youth of Today"]

[Text] As a result of the population boom, Peru is a country of young people. Today there are 4.5 million between the ages of 15 and 24 years old, accounting for a little over one-fifth of the total population. Moreover, 38 percent of the population is less than 15 years of age. When the two groups of youth and children are added together, they comprise nearly 59 percent of all Peruvians. By the end of the century, there will be 5.2 million youth and they will account for 19.7 percent of the population.

Yet Peruvian young people are a great unknown. The Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO) has just completed a study to determine what our young people are actually like, and what are their concerns, expectations, aspirations, desires, frustrations, feelings, opinions, fears, and hopes. For the first time, it has conducted a major national survey of households in the country to obtain this information. The study, which was serious and representative and included 3,196 interviews in households in 52 cities of over 15,000 inhabitants and in smaller towns, covered 65 percent of the national population. It was directed by Delicia Ferrando and will be published in the next few days. We are pleased to give an initial report of its major findings.

The world of Peruvian youth today "has facets unknown to those people who only look at their physical appearance," commented Delicia Ferrando. She adds: "They have to cope with problems of survival in a country on the verge of collapse."

It is not easy for them to do this. Twenty-seven percent of the young people live (usually in poverty and crowded conditions) in Lima-Callao, and 24 percent along the rest of the coast, where there are greater opportunities. But, 38 percent are making their way in the mountains, and the remaining 11 percent in the jungle. The surprising absence of young people in some medium-sized and small towns and in rural areas is a sign of an odd and novel migration that has given rise to three possible explanations: involvement in subversive activities; decline in fertility beginning in 1965; or, a high rate of internal migration.

The latter possibility would appear to be the most plausible one. Young people have been converging on Lima, Arequipa, Trujillo, Ica, Chiclayo, Piura, and other cities, thereby depriving rural areas of their most dynamic and strongest elements. At the same time, those in Lima and the large cities are emigrating in large numbers.

Nearly Half Intend To Leave the Country

This migration is not a game. It points to a very serious problem of dissatisfaction. The people who are moving the most are women, youth from rural areas, and persons from the lower classes. Official sources have computed that 175,000 people moved out of the country in the past decade. I am afraid that the truth is much worse. According to Delicia Ferrando, "the trend of people leaving the country is growing."

The survey reveals that three out of every ten young people between the ages of 15 and 24 have decided to move to another country, and another 11 percent are expecting to do so, although they do not yet have specific plans. Thus, almost half of Peruvian youth (42 percent) are thinking of leaving the country. Those most desirous of leaving are young men (47 percent), those living in the capital (48 percent), those from urban areas (44 percent), and those in the upper classes (56 percent).

Obviously, the motives are primarily economic and educational. The United States is the goal of most of them. Even more critical is this additional finding: 42 percent of the total sample surveyed and over half of the Limans would have rather been born in a country other than Peru.

Education at All Costs

Illiteracy has virtually disappeared from among these young people. It is at 0.3 percent, and it is found exclusively among girls in the middle and lower classes. As for the level of educational, it appears to be much more satisfactory than before: 69 percent of men and 65 percent of women have at least a partial secondary education.

The truth is that young people are extremely interested in education. Over 65 percent of young women and 63 percent of young men attend a school of some sort. The reasons for dropping out are economic, or are related to marriage and early pregnancy.

As for the subjects they study, young men prefer engineering, economics, accounting, medicine, and computer science, while young women focus on medicine, education, economics, accounting, and secretarial studies. Engineering is viewed as a basically male career. With regard to a career in the military, it takes last place among youth and has been left for young people from rural and provincial areas and the lower classes.

Young people are determined to study at all costs. When you ask them if they would leave school if they were offered a good job, three out of every four categorically respond that they would turn down the job to continue their education. Seventy-six percent would like to end up with a professional career, and a fifth are contemplating graduate studies, to obtain a master's or a doctorate degree.

As for jobs, 48 percent are working less than eight hours and a little more than 58 percent are over the poverty

line (about $70). Thus they are underemployed. The situation is worse in the provinces and in rural areas, and for women. Over half of young people (56 percent) help to sustain the household with their meager incomes.

Sex, Sports, and Opinions

Peruvian youth are divided on the issue of premarital sex. Forty percent believe that women should be virgins when they marry. Fifty-one percent of women are of this opinion. An overwhelming majority (90 percent) condemn extramarital sexual relations. As for their desire to have children, a large majority (68 percent) would prefer two children, and 8 percent only one child. A little over a fifth would prefer a family with three or more children. And, a surprising finding: 9 percent of young people do not know how to prevent AIDS, and 10 percent have never even heard of the disease.

When a boy is neither studying or working, it is most likely that he is involved in sports. More than one-fourth of young men practice a sport, either individually or as part of a group. On another subject, family life is crumbling. One-fifth of young people do not spend their leisure time with their families, or even have meals with them.

And what do young people think of politicians and leading national figures? In general, they condemn involvement in subversive groups, but one-fifth have a favorable view of these groups. Approval is greater in rural areas, among males in the middle and lower classes. Moreover, youth have a poor opinion of politicians. Only one-third believe that they want to help the country. The great majority view them as opportunists or social climbers who want to get rich and gain fame. This poor impression applies to all parties and politicians across the board. Young people's opinions on the country's future are far from being optimistic. Only a third believe that the situation will improve in the next 5 years and that the social convulsion will be in the process of being resolved. Another third believe that both problems will become worse, and a fifth are of the opinion that everything will remain the same.

As regards national heroes, Grau is the most admired one. Among current Peruvian leaders, Vargas Llosa and Perez de Cuellar rank at the top. Young people believe that these two are also the best known in the world.

And drugs? Marijuana is on the decline and PBC's are becoming the most widely used illegal substance in the country. The increase is greater than expected and affects primarily males (94 percent of users).

* Official Document Outlines Human Rights Policy

* 'Directive' Published

92SM0026A Lima EL PERUANO in Spanish 13 Sep 91 p 5/A

[Document approved by Council of Ministers on 9 September outlining presidential human rights policy]

[Text]

I. The Human Rights Situation in Peru

More than 11 years ago, one of the most bloodthirsty and fanatical organizations operating in the Western Hemisphere, Shining Path [Sendero Luminoso] declared war on democracy and civilized life in Peru. According to the Peruvian Senate's Pacification Committee, more than 20,000 people have died as a result of political violence in the context of this war (since it began in 1980). And according to the Public Ministry of Peru, a total of 5,000 disappearances have been reported since 1983. This is not to mention the destruction of infrastructure, equipment, and all kinds of public property, valued at approximately $20 billion (nearly 25 percent more than Peru's total external public debt), since the insane terrorist activity began.

Peruvian society, which bears the stigma of backwardness and underdevelopment, has suffered various forms of violence throughout its history. This structural violence arises out of the social inequality, deprivation, and poverty that exist in Peru. Nonetheless, until Shining Path appeared, the violence had never before attained the intensity or the level of brutality and inhumanity that this group's actions have displayed. That is why the cruelty and irrationality of subversion in Peru is rejected by a society that has been profoundly sensitized to the horror of genocide and terrorist violence.

We are not trying to justify this violence, but rather to explain the elements that lie behind the human rights violations committed by some state institutions, and above all, to propose a series of measures—a policy—aimed at reversing this trend.

II. Human Rights Are Not a Recent Trend: Drugs and Other Issues

Before 28 July 1990, the campaign platform of Change 90 called for a national program of **pacification through development**. It recognized that the solution to the problem of subversion was not exclusively military, and that the people and the government working in concert could defeat the subversives. Furthermore, it acknowledged that the armed forces and the National Police, which had a key role to play, should serve a support function rather than just a repressive one within the overall strategy. This platform was later corroborated in the Message to the Nation read by the president of the republic after taking the oath of office. There he pointed out that "only the conclusive eradication of injustice and deprivation can do away with subversion."

The current administration has thus shown since its inception a clear and decisive desire to achieve the pacification of the country, eliminating both the structural causes of violence and the bloodthirsty actions of the subversive groups, all within the framework of an abiding, unremitting respect for human rights.

II.1 Peasants: Viable Partners

These programs began to become a reality when the president announced in his Message to the Nation the Peruvian Government's new policy on Drug Control and Alternative Development. On 26 October of last year, he blazed a new trail in the treatment of this subject: 1) pointing out that in previous efforts to combat the scourge of drug trafficking—and in those undertaken at that time by other countries in the region—emphasis had been placed on repression and police work; and 2) announcing that Peru would pursue a policy consisting of making a clear distinction between peasants who produce coca leaf—who are victims of drug trafficking just as much as the drug users of Peru and the developed countries are—and actual drug traffickers.

After being called criminals and the first link in the drug-trafficking chain, Peruvian coca-growing peasants are now considered **viable partners** in the Alfternative Development Program. This undoubtedly marks the beginning of a vigorous and lasting undertaking that fortunately has also been expressly supported by the United States Government.

II.2 Property Rights, Economic Activity, Participation in Decisionmaking

The new policy not only rejected the notion that the peasants were "criminals," but also proposed, as a principal point of departure, that the property rights of the coca-growing peasants be recognized and guaranteed. They had been living in a constant state of anxiety, caught in the crossfire between the repression of drug trafficking and the armed subversives who protected the drug traffic, precisely because the institutional system had never recognized their land ownership and had never defined or delineated their rights.

The same was true of their legitimate economic activity, which in reality was obstructed by a wall of bureaucratic procedures and costs that practically forced the peasants into growing coca leaf. The new policy, therefore, proposed that these costs be reduced as an appropriate means of achieving crop substitution in particular, and alternative development in general.

In addition, the traditional approach to the subject had ignored the peasants' rights to political participation; they had had to resign themselves to accepting whatever was imposed on them by government officials who were out of touch with their specific, daily interests. The new policy of the Peruvian Government thus proposed that the peasants participate intensively in the decisionmaking process.

The right to gain access to a duly registered plot of land, the right to participate freely in legitimate economic activities, and the right to participate in the decisions that affect their lives and economic activity are all, without a doubt, significant aspects of "human rights." Even more importantly, in Peru they are part of the basic structure of pacification and alternative development that must lie at the heart of a climate of respect for other human rights. In other words, it is impossible to think of the exercise of civil and political rights in a social structure that does not respect property rights, free participation in legitimate economic activities, and sharing in decisionmaking.

Later on, when the Convention on Drug Control and Alternative Development Policies was signed with the United States, it was expressly stipulated that "the activities of alternative development should not be limited exclusively to coca-growing areas, but should also include the regions from which labor migrates to those areas. They should also include those places that can offer alternative employment to those who grow coca or could in the future begin growing coca."

The pact also emphasizes the need, "in the first place (...) to correct the underlying causes of the structural distortions so that the adjustment will be viable and lasting, and in the second place, to give priority to measures at the microeconomic level that will provide immediate benefits to the deprived classes that are the most heavily involved in the cultivation and initial processing of coca." The document, directly addressing the politico-civil aspect of human rights, states that "the institutional causes of the distortions can be eliminated only if the citizenry has access to relevant information and can participate in the process of establishing norms and making decisions on their problems. In addition, it specifies that "there should be deficient [as published] judicial and administrative systems to which the citizens can turn when their access to a legal productive activity is restricted, especially when it is a consequence of arbitrary and abusive actions by the state or other organizations."

The above considerations are extremely important, because in the pact governing drug enforcement cooperation between the United States and Colombia, for example, there is only general mention of the human rights issue, while in the pact with Bolivia there is no mention of this problem at all. Peru made significant progress on this issue, therefore, long before there was any risk of the suspension of foreign aid as a consequence of human rights violations. Calling attention to the need to attack the causes of human rights violations, the Peruvian Government was very specific in regarding the peasants not as mere policy instruments, but as protagonists in their own destiny. These peasants needed to have something to defend in the face of terrorism, and something to say and decide in relation to the state.

II.3 Other Prior Achievements

The matter of drugs and alternative development is not the only one that reveals the Peruvian Government's concern about the human rights situation.

a) It should be noted that just a few months after it took office, the new government promulgated a supreme decree on pardoning criminal defendants. The measure is designed to benefit thousands of people accused of

minor offenses who have remained in jail—as a result of the deficiency of the judicial system—longer than the penalties they would ultimately receive. It is none other than respect for human rights which lies at the heart of this measure.

b) The new Penal Code promulgated by the executive branch contains a definition of the crime of forceably causing someone's disappearance. Thus, by providing for criminal charges and the application of harsh penalties against those who commit this offense, Peru is in a better position to arrest and prosecute those who violate human rights by causing disappearances.

c) Also by supreme decree, the current administration recently authorized prosecutors to enter police stations and law enforcement and military facilities with complete freedom for the purpose of investigating the situation of detainees and clearing up allegations of disappearances.

III. Government's Position on Human Rights in Peru

The results are not yet as promising as we would like, as just one disappearance, one death is enough to render the situation tragic and horrifying. Nevertheless, the numbers are dropping significantly, and more importantly, we are bound and determined to make sure that not a single new disappearance happens in our country, and that torture and extrajudicial executions are eradicated once and for all. For this purpose, we are proposing various institutional reforms, institutional [as published] monitoring and cooperation, a national educational program, and the punishment of those who have committed crimes against human rights.

IV. General Provisions

Initially, action will be taken on three different levels to deal with the situation described above: proposals for institutional change, proposals for international monitoring and cooperation, and proposals for national monitoring and education.

a) Proposals for Institutional Change

(1) The Peruvian Government is forming a commission that is to submit as soon as possible a report on the municipalization and/or regionalization of police functions to complement those carried out by the National Police of Peru (PNP).

These functions are to come under the purview of democratically elected local and regional governments, which will allow the populace to exert direct control over the actions of law enforcement personnel.

(2) Based on the premise that the work of the police should not end after the criminal complaint is filed, a Special Investigations Unit should be set up so that there will be a police corps linked to the PNP but taking orders exclusively from the judiciary and the Public Ministry. Its mission would be to guarantee the safety of witnesses and the custody of evidence, to conduct further investigations requested by judges and prosecutors, and to make possible the execution of any court order that is sent to it.

(3) The Peruvian Government will establish an agency for inter-institutional control.

The various state agencies that are involved in the war against subversion should not function in a compartmentalized, pigeon-hole fashion; that is, their responsibility should not be fragmented and thus diluted. The police agencies should continue their involvement in the process even after detainees have been turned over to judicial authorities. In general, the institutional efforts aimed at achieving the pacification of Peru should be coordinated in a more organic manner.

(4) The Peruvian Government must work hand in hand with the judicial authorities to establish specialized courts.

The judges who are assigned to hear cases of terrorist violence should be carefully selected and trained in evaluating the specific type of crimes generated by terrorism. We must not forget that circumstancial evidence is crucial in this type of crime, which is why the judges should learn new, more technical ways of handling such evidence.

The special judges and panel members who will be hearing terrorism cases must be selected with the following criteria in mind: intellectual capacity, good character, and a desire to work in this field. This necessarily means that incentives must be provided to motivate capable magistrates to become involved in this field. Such incentives might include hazard pay, fellowships for study abroad after a certain period of time, protection for them and their families, etc.

(5) The Peruvian Government will proceed to implement a new prison policy.

This will allow a final decision to be made as to whether inmates convicted of crimes associated with terrorism should be concentrated in one place or dispersed throughout the system. It is necessary to prevent convicted terrorists who are committed to varying degrees to terrorist organizations from having contact with each other. For this purpose, a specialized technical team with knowledge of the terrorist phenomenon and the organizational structure of subversive groups could be created. After the criminal complaint has been filed and an arrest warrant has been issued by the judge, the detainee can thus be classified according to his or her position in the terrorist organization (chief, leader, or member). This classification would determine where the person would be imprisoned and how he or she would be treated.

This obviously requires an adequate infrastructure that would make it possible to adopt effective isolation measures and to ensure the security required for the imprisonment of this type of individual.

b) Proposals for International Monitoring and Cooperation

(1) The Peruvian Government will formally request that the United Nations and the Human Rights Center of that organization cooperate with the Peruvian Government in the design, implementation, and evaluation of a National Human Rights Education Program.

The program will involve the armed forces and the Peruvian National Police, and will be aimed at sensitizing the country to the importance of human rights for democratic and peaceful coexistence.

(2) The Peruvian Government will issue a formal invitation to the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States to make an on site visit to Peru, and at the same time will ask it for its recommendations on promoting full respect for human rights in the country. The Peruvian Government is committed to providing an immediate response to inquiries regarding alleged disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and torture forwarded by the Executive Secretariat Inter-American Commission. The Peruvian Government has instructed the Foreign Ministry to represent it in all cases of human rights violations heard by international human rights agencies.

(3) Consultation with the Inter-American Human Rights Court regarding the application of International Humanitarian Law. The Peruvian Government will submit a request for a consultative opinion from the Inter-American Human Rights Court, so that the court can establish the bounds of the application of International Humanitarian Law in the recognition of the legitimate struggle against subversion.

c) Proposals for National Monitoring and Education

(1) Presidential Directive on respect for human rights. The president of the republic, in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces and the National Police, has stressed the obligation that all members of the armed forces and the National Police have to respect nationally and internationally recognized human rights and to protect the civilian population. He has made it clear that the members of government forces who fail to meet their obligations, in particularly those related to disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and torture, will be severely punished.

(2) A Presidential Office for the Protection of Human Rights (DPDH) will be established. This office will come under the direct supervision of the president of the republic, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers will have political responsibility for its operations. The purpose of this office is to ensure that human rights are respected. Complaints about possible disappearances, arbitrary arrests, torture, and other human rights violations will be received by this office and immediate action will be taken. The chief of the office will be an official who is directly answerable to the president of the republic. That official will be in charge of implementing and overseeing the human rights policy of the Peruvian Government. Reports of violations may be submitted by any national or international human rights organization. The Presidential Human Rights Office will also open public offices for accepting complaints and requests for emergency humanitarian action. The office will be authorized to communicate directly with all public agencies.

d) Relations among the sectors should be very clearly defined; it should be specified that the delegation of tasks does not imply divided responsibility or authority.

e) It is up to society as a whole, not just the government, to apply whatever standards are arrived at.

f) The chairman of the Council of Ministers must be prepared to submit a report to the president of the republic on the tasks assigned, the guiding principles, and the methodology followed.

Carlos Torres y Torres Lara, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Relations

* Effort Judged 'Sincere'

92SM0026B Lima SI in Spanish 16-22 Sep 91 p 13

[Text] Sociologist Raul Gonzalez, an expert on subversion, called the recently published "Presidential Directive on Respect for Human Rights" a sincere effort by the government to ensure respect for human rights in Peru.

"The presidential directive is healthy," said Gonzales, adding that in his opinion it does not solve the problem entirely. "It may end up being just an isolated measure if no one realizes that a strategy that does not place the accent on military and police aspects must be put into practice," he pointed out.

Raul Gonzales indicated that the phenomenon of political violence, subversion, and terrorism is the country's principal problem, "insofar as the Support Group and the reintegration have already become a reality," he stated.

"If this is true, all the policies of the various sectors must try to confront this problem as the key," said the sociologist, who conducts research at the Center for Development Studies and Promotion (DESCO). He added that the government must give priority to certain regions of the country [passage missing] policies of public management and investment."

"This means that the budget should provide for these priorities, or else these good intentions will run up against a budget that has already been approved, and we will not have a counterinsurgency strategy until 1993," stated Gonzales.

With regard to foreign concern about the human rights situation in our country, Gonzales declared, "It is good that legislators in other countries are concerned about the matter; what I find unacceptable is the use of charges

such as human rights violations to exert pressure on us when we make decisions on internal affairs that are our business alone," contended the sociologist.

Gonzales participated as a speaker in the symposium "Structural Violence in Peru," where he asserted that the government gave absolute priority to seeking economic stability. "Whether we agree with them or not, no one can deny that the economic measures were consistent with that, but social science and history show that no country has achieved economic stability without making an effort to seek political stability," said the subversion expert.

Gonzales warned that we may be dealing with only part of the problem, and added that the country is on the verge of overcoming the terrible situation posed by the Senderist insurrection, because the internal contradictions that the terrorist group is grappling with are limiting its actions rather than furthering them.

Raul Gonzales insisted on the need for society and its institutions to understand that the phenomenon of subversion is the main problem facing the country. Once that understanding has been achieved, it will be possible to solve the problem in a comprehensive manner.

Jurist Says Objective Is To Neutralize Terrorists

"When facing an armed organization, the objective should not be to punish or repress, but rather to neutralize the adversary," stated jurist Oscar Schiappa Pietra in a lecture at the symposium "Structural Violence and Human Rights."

The specialist pointed out that penal repression is useless if it does not achieve the objective of taking the enemy out of action. "The idea is to prevent him from continuing to cause harm to society and its institutions," said Schiappa Pietra.

The jurist indicated that penal repression has been overvalued in our country for a number of reasons, and emphasized that the state should respect and guarantee observance of human rights. "We cannot abandon the parameter of scrupulous respect for them," he declared. He added that those who advocate skirting the issue of human rights in developing the counterinsurgency effort are displaying a simplistic and erroneous point of view. "The state embodies order and fundamental social values, moral superiority with respect to the citizenry; it cannot respond to terrorism without being inconsistent in dealing with the problems that are presented to it," noted the jurist.

* Content Questioned

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[Text] On Friday 13 September the official gazette EL PERUANO published a "Presidential Directive on Respect for Human Rights" which went unnoticed the following day. The government has done nothing more to publicize it, which would indicate that it was just a gesture in honor of President Fujimori's visit to the United States. The document originated from a proposal submitted by Hernando de Soto to Fujimori at the president's request.

The published text omits some key proposals: mandatory registration of all detainees by the respective agencies, the consideration that any human rights violation by any member of law enforcement or the military is a common crime, the creation of a high commissioner for peace, and the acceptance of greater national and international supervision of nongovernmental bodies such as Amnesty International.

The published document does, however, make some positive assertions in a broader context; for example, it recognizes "and does not try to justify" human rights violations by the state, and it proposes a number of institutional changes in the judiciary.

It has been revealed that De Soto traveled to the United States convinced that the original proposal would be approved by the Council of Ministers and would become a legislative decree. Indeed, during the week he talked to a number of American congressmen and officials and assured them that the Peruvian Government is firmly committed to guaranteeing human rights and rectifying the errors of the past. But what was finally approved may not change things much.